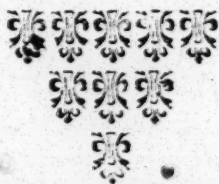


LILIANÆ GRAMMATICES

Examinatio Anglo-latina,
Per Quæstiones & Responsa.

In PVERORUM Usū Con-
stituta, quibus Discendi Intelligen-
diq̃ue Ardor est.

Quint. *Perveniri ad Summum, nisi ex Prin-
cipiis, non potest.*



L O N D I N I,

Excusa Impensis Joannis Salusbury, ad
Insigne Atlantis, in Vico vulgò vo-
cato Cornhill. 1688.

Griffith THE *Boynton*
EXAMINATION
OF
LILY'S GRAMMAR,
In English and Latin,
By Way Of
Question and Answer.

Designed for the Benefit of *Children*,
who desire to Learn, and Under-
stand.

LICENSED, •
Nov. 7. 1687. Rob. M^rigley.

L O N D O N,
Printed for John Salusbury, at the
Atlas in Cornhil. 1688.

...OBSERVATIONS...

To the Reader.

Courteous Reader,

HAVING, for these Thirty Tears, and upwards, been exercised in that necessary, painful, and (blessed be God) I cannot say ungrateful, or unprofitable Employ of Schooling; and observing how, to the Grief of Parents, Injury of Children, and Discredit of some Teachers, Boys have been taught (Parrot-like) to patter over their Grammar, time after time, and at last to understand very little the use either of *Propria quæ Maribus, Quæ Genus,* or *As in Præsenti*, or to find out any Rule in the Syntax, for the Government of the Eight Parts of Speech, I was induced, for my own ease, and preventing of the like miscarriage (especially in my own School) to undertake the ensuing Tract, which hath lain by me, finished, above these 12 Years, and now, by the Importunity of some, I was content to let it seek its fortune. This I dare be bold to say, That Boys, at the first going over their Grammar, and learning only the English Questions, with their
Lessons

To the Reader.

Lessons, will better understand it than some that have gone to a Latin School five or six Years.

Some may reflect, and say, I have Plow'd with other's Heifers, and built upon other Men's Foundations; let such know, I am not ignorant of the great pains that many Learned Worthy Persons have taken heretofore, somewhat in this kind: As Mr. Brinsly, in his Posing of Parts, Mr. Hool, in his Examination of the Accidence, and Grammer, and others of later Years. But Omne simile non est idem. I never heard of any who have trod in this Path before me, as to our common Grammar, set out by Authority, by way of Question and Answer, in Latin and English.

If this finds any acceptance, or may tend either to the ease of private Masters, or benefit and profit of Learners, I have the Reward, and Design, I aim at.

Horat. ——— Siquid cognoscas rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

In Laudem Operis.

HOc Opus optatam studiis contingere metam,
Et labor erectam ducit ad alta Viam.
(Novimus ex fama) Pueri puerilia tractant,
Et pueri studium mens juvenilis agit.
Rectè vita Hominum Casus, & Tempora novit,
Innumerisq; agitur discruciatà Modis.
Casus Grammatici est, tota est in Casibus ætas,
Vel modò Grammaticam secula quæque docent.
Scilicet hoc speculo vitam Puerique Senisq;
Depingit, studii munera grata sui.
Raram suppeditet Redivivus Lilius artem,
Attribuat laudes vix minor usq; Tuas.
Contingat cineres cum Vatibus esse beatos,
Et colat Autorem Lilius, Autor eum.

Examinatio Grammaticæ Latinæ.

Quæstio. Quid est Grammatica ?
Resp. Rectè scribendi atque loquen-
di Ars.

Q. Quot sunt Partes Grammaticæ ?

R. Quatuor.

Q. Quænam sunt ?

R. 1. Orthographia. 2. Etymologia. 3. Syntaxis.
4. Prosodia.

Lib. I. De Orthographia.

Q. Quid est Orthographia ?

R. Prima Pars Grammatices, quâ docemur quibus quæque Dictio sit formanda Literis.

Q. De quibus agit Orthographia ?

R. De Literis, *cap.* 1. De Syllabis, *cap.* 2. De Orthoepia, *cap.* 3. & De Sententiarum punctis, *cap.* 4.

De Literis.

Q. Quid est Litera ?

The Examination Of the Latin Grammar.

Question. **W**hat is Grammar?

Answer. The Art of true writing
and speaking.

Q. How many are the Parts of Grammar?

A. Four.

Q. Which are they?

A. 1. Orthographie. 2. Etymologie. 3. Syntax. 4. Prosodia.

Of Orthographie (or true Writing.)

Q. What is Orthographie?

A. The first Part of Grammar, in which we are taught with what Letters every Word is to be formed (spelt.)

Q. Of what doth Orthographie treat?

A. In the first Chapter, of Letters; in the second, of Syllables; in the third, of true Pronouncing; in the fourth, of pointing of Sentences.

Of Letters.

Q. What is a Letter?

A 2

A. 11

R. Minima pars Dictionis.

Q. Quot sunt Literæ Latinæ ?

R. Viginti tres.

Numera.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T
U X Y Z.

Q. Quot accidunt unicuique Literæ ?

R. Tria. 1. Nomen, quo appellatur. 2. Figura, quæ notatur. 3. Potestas, quæ pronunciatur.

Q. Quomodo distinguuntur Literæ secundum Sonum ?

R. In Vocales & Consonantes.

Q. Quid est Vocalis ?

R. Litera quæ per se sonat.

Q. Quot sunt Vocales ?

R. Quinque ; a. e. i. o. u. (& y. Græca.)

Q. Ex Vocalibus variè dispositis quot fiunt Dipthongi ?

R. Quinque ; æ. œ. au. eu. ei.

Q. Quid est Consonans ?

R. Litera, quæ, nisi Vocali juncta, non sonat.

Numera Consonantes.

B C D E F G H K L M N P Q R S T X Z.

Q. Quando fiunt I & U Consonantes ?

R. Cum sibi, vel aliis Vocalibus in eadem Syllaba præponuntur.

Q. Quomodo dividuntur Consonantes ?

R. In Mutas & Semivocales.

Q. Quænam Consonantes sunt Mutæ ?

R. Quæ Sonum nullum à se ipsis habent.

Q. Quot sunt Mutæ ?

R. Novem.

(5)

A. It is the least part of a Word.

Q. How many are the Latin Letters ?

A. The Latin Letters are twenty three.

Number (name) them.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T
U X Y Z.

Q. How many are the Accidents (happen) to every Letter ?

A. Three. 1. The Name by which it is called. 2. The Figure by which it is known. 3. The Power (force) by which it is pronounced.

Q. How are Letters distinguished according to Sound ?

A. Into Vowels and Consonants.

Q. What is a Vowel ?

A. A Letter which soundeth by it self.

Q. How many Vowels are there ?

A. Five; a. e. i. o. u. (and the Greek y.)

Q. Of the Vowels diversly disposed how many Diphthongs are made ?

A. Five; æ. œ. au. eu. ei.

Q. What is a Consonant ?

A. A Letter, which sounds not, unless joyned to a Vowel.

Reckon (number) the Consonants.

B C D E F G H K L M N P Q R S T X Z.

Q. When do I and U become Consonants ?

A. When they are put before themselves, or other Vowels, in the same Syllable.

Q. How are Consonants divided ?

A. Into Mutes and Half-vowels.

Q. What Consonants are Mutes ?

A. Such as have no Sound of themselves.

Q. How many Mutes are there ?

A. Nine.

Numera.

B, C, D, F, G, K, P, Q, T.

Q. Quænam sunt Semivocales ?

R. Quæ aliquid Soni à seipsis habent.

Q. Quot sunt Semivocales ?

R. Septem.

Numera.

L, M, N, R, S, X, Z.

Q. Quomodo dividuntur ?

R. In Mutas, & Liquidas.

Q. Quænam sunt Liquidæ ?

R. Quæ post Mutam in eadem Syllaba liquefcunt
sive vim suam amittunt.

Q. Quot sunt Liquidæ ?

R. Quatuor.

Numera.

L, M, N, R.

Q. Quænam sunt Consonantes duplices ?

R. Quæ quarum Literarum vim habent.

Q. Quot sunt ?

R. Tres.

Recita.

X, Z, & F inter duas Vocales in Vocibus Sim-
plicibus.

Q. Quare appellârunt nonnulli S. Monadicon ?

R. Quoniam nec Liquida est, nec Muta, sed
Potestatis sive Pronunciationis Litera.

Q. An K, Y, & Z. Latinis Dictionibus admi-
tur ?

R. Nunquam.

Q. N.

(7)

Number them.

B, C, D, F, G, K, P, Q, T.

Q. What are Half-vowels?

A. Such as have something of a Sound of themselves.

Q. How many Half-vowels are there?

A. Seven.

Name (number) them.

L, M, N, R, S, X, Z.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into Mutes, and Liquids.

Q. What are Liquids?

A. Such as after a Mute in the same Syllable are melted (or lose their force.)

Q. How many Liquids are there?

A. Four.

Count (number) them.

L, M, N, R.

Q. What are double Consonants?

A. Such as have the force of two Letters (viz. Consonants.)

Q. How many are they?

A. Three.

Name them.

X, Z, and J. between two Vowels in Words not Compounded.

Q. Why do some call S. a solitary Letter?

A. Because it is neither Liquid nor Mute, but a Letter of its own Power or Pronunciation.

Q. Are K, Y, and Z. ever used in the Latin Tongue?

A. Never.

Q. Numquid *H.* Litera est?

R. Proprie quidem non est, sed Aspirationis Nota.

Q. Quomodo distinguuntur Literæ quoad formam?

R. In Majusculas, vel Minusculas.

Q. Ubi scribendæ sunt Majusculæ?

R. In principio Sententiarum, Propriorum Nominum, Dictionum quarumlibet in Oratione notatu digniorum, & Versuum singulorum.

Q. Ubi verò scribendæ Minusculæ?

R. In reliquis locis maxima ex parte.

Q. Quænam Minusculæ sunt præcipue notandæ?

R. Quæ duplicem habent Characterem.

Q. Quænam vero sunt istæ?

R. *I* & *U* nam *I* breve & *U* apertum Vocale sunt, sed *J* longum & *V* clausum sunt Consonæ, quæ aliqui *Fa* & *Va* nominârunt.

Q. Ubi semper pingendum est *s* longum?

R. In principio vel medio Dictionis.

Q. Ubi verò *s* breve?

R. In fine.

Q. Cum Majusculæ solæ aut paucæ scribuntur, quid significant?

R. Integra Vocabula, vel Numerum.

Q. Quid agit minor Numerus præpositus?

R. Tantundem demit à majore sequente.

Q. Postpositus verò, quid?

R. Tantundem addit.

Q. Quid innuit Litera transversa Notis numeris supposita?

R. Eandem Notas tot Millia continere, quot aliorum minores numeros continerent.

Q. Is H. a Letter ?

A. Not properly, but a Note of Aspiration (or breathing)

Q. How are Letters distinguished as to their form ?

A. Into greater or lesser.

Q. Where are the greater Letters to be written ?

A. In the beginning of Sentences, of Proper Names, of Words of more Note in a Discourse, and in the beginning of all Verses.

Q. Where are the lesser to be written ?

A. Generally in all other places.

Q. Which of the lesser are chiefly to be observed ?

A. Such as have a double Character (or figure.)

Q. And which are those ?

A. I. and U. for I short and U open are Vowels, but J long and V shut are Consonants, which some have named Ja and Va.

Q. Where are we always to use a long s ?

A. In the beginning or middle of a Word.

Q. And where is the short s to be written ?

A. In the end.

Q. When great Letters are written alone, or few of them together, what do they signifie ? (stand for)

A. Either whole Words, or Number.

Q. What does a less Number signifie being put before a greater ?

A. It abates its own value from the following great one.

Q. But being put after, what signifies it ?

A. It addeth so much.

Q. What signifieth a transvers Line placed under Notes of Number ?

A. It sheweth that those Notes contain their own value a thousand times.

De Syllabis.

Q. Quid est Syllaba ?

R. Comprehensio Literarum uno spiritu prolata.

Q. Quotuplex est ?

R. Duplex: Propria & Impropria.

Q. Quænam est Propria ?

R. Quæ constat ex Consonante una, vel pluribus cum Vocali vel Dipthongo comprehensis.

Q. Quænam est Impropria ?

R. Quæ constat sola Vocali vel Dipthongo.

Q. Quid discendum est reâ scripturæ ?

R. Syllabas inter Scribendum aptè distinguere & connectere.

Q. Quem numerum Literarum nunquam excedit Syllaba apud Latinos ?

R. Senarium.

Q. Ad quam pertinet Consonans inter duas Vocales in polysyllabis posita ?

R. Ad posteriorem.

Q. Quid si Consonans in medio Dictionis gematur ?

R. Tum prior ad præcedentem, posterior ad sequentem Syllabam pertinet.

Q. Quænam Consonæ sunt in medio Vocis distinguendæ ?

R. Quæ in initio conjungi non possunt.

Q. Quænam verò Consonæ non sunt in medio Vocis distinguendæ ?

R. Quæ in initio conjungi possunt.

Q. Quænam verò Literæ in Vocibus Simplicibus sequenti Vocali semper adherent ?

R. *bd. cn. et. gn. mn. ph. th. ps. pr. sb. sc. sm. sp. st. t. tm. us. ur.*

Of Syllables.

Q. What is a Syllable ?

A. The Comprehension of Letters pronounced with one breath.

Q. How many kinds are there ?

A. Two: Proper, and Improper.

Q. What is a Proper Syllable ?

A. That which consists of one or more Consonants joyned with a Vowel or Diphthong.

Q. What is an Improper Syllable ?

A. That which consists of one Vowel, or a Diphthong.

Q. What is to be learned by him that would write truly ?

A. To distinguish and joyn the Syllables properly in his writing.

Q. What number of Letters doth a Latin Syllable never exceed ?

A. Six Letters.

Q. A Consonant placed between two Vowels of a Word of many Syllables, to which doth it belong ?

A. To the later (Vowel.)

Q. What if a Consonant be doubled in the middle of a Word ?

A. Then the first (Consonant) belongs to the first Syllable, the other to the following.

Q. What Consonants are to be divided in the middle of a Word ?

A. Such as cannot be joyned in the beginning.

Q. What Letters then in the middle of a Word are not to be divided ?

A. Such as may be joyned in the beginning.

Q. What Letters then in Simple Words are always applied to the following Vowel ?

A. *bd. cn. &c.* as in the Latin.

Q. And

Q. In quibus autem Dictionibus est quæque
ab altera separanda ?

R. In Compositis.

Q. In Compositis cum Præpositione quibus servandum est ?

R. Auribus, & Euphoniæ.

Q. In quibus Compositis post X. rectissime scribitur S ?

R. In iis quorum Simplicia incipiunt ab S.

Q. Quando liquescit *ti* ?

R. Ante Vocalem.

Q. Quando verò non liquescit ante Vocalem ?

R. 1. In initio Dictionis. 2. Quando S. præcedit.

3. In Poeticis. 4. In Dictionibus mutatis.

De Orthoepeia.

Q. Quid est Orthoepeia ?

R. Rectè pronunciandi Ratio.

Q. Quenam sunt vitia Sermonis, à quibus maxime deterrendi sunt pueri ?

R. Traulismus, Plateasmus, & Ischnotes.

Q. Quid est Traulismus ?

R. Hæsitantia, vel oris titubantia.

Q. Quomodo huic vitio succurritur ?

R. Centones quosdam affectatæ difficultatis quam citissime volvendo.

Recita Centonem.

Arx, trident, rastis, sphinx, præster, torrida sep-
arix.

Q. Quid est Plateasmus ?

R. Justo crassior Pronunciatio.

Q. Quid est Ischnotes ?

R. Justo exilior Pronunciatio.

Q. And in what Words is one part to be disjoyned from the other?

A. In Compounds (Words compounded.)

Q. In Words compounded with a Præposition what is to be observed?

A. The Ear, and good Sound.

Q. In what Compounds is S_y most properly written after X?

A. In such where Primitives begin with S.

Q. When doth it lose its sound?

A. Before a Vowel.

Q. When doth it not lose its sound before a Vowel?

A. 1. In the beginning of Words. 2. When S. goeth before it. 3. In Poetical Infinitives. And, 4. in Words fictitious.

Of Orthoepie (or right spelling.)

Q. What is Orthoepie?

A. The way of pronouncing aright.

Q. What are those faults of speaking, which Children are most to be warned from?

A. Traulism, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What is Traulism?

A. A fluttering, or stammering in Speech.

Q. How may this Fault be helped?

A. By nimble saying over some Words of affected difficulty.

Repeat such a Gallimaufry.

Arx, tridens, &c.

Q. What is Plateasm?

A. A Pronunciation broader than the true one.

Q. What is Ichnotes?

A. A Pronunciation smaller than the right.

De Sententiarum Punctis.

Q. Quid est Punctum, sive Pausa?

R. Distinctionis Nota, respirandi intervallum significans.

Q. Quid est Comma?

R. Semicirculus Sententiam sustinens, brevior Clausulas distinguendo. (,)

Q. Quid est Colon?

R. Duo Puncta, quæ Sententiam diutius suspendit medias ejus partes dividendo. (:)

Q. Quid est Semicolon?

R. Punctum Commate subiecto, Sententiam paulo sustinens quàm Comma, minùs diu verò Colon. (;)

Q. Quid est Periodus?

R. Punctum plenum post perfectam Sententiam

Q. Quid est Parenthesis?

R. Duæ Semilunulæ Sententiam includentes, quæ nota Sermo tamen remanet integer. ()

Q. Quid est Interrogatio?

R. Quæ duobus Punctis quæstionem significaturum superius est caudatum. (?)

Q. Quid est Exclamatio?

R. Quæ duobus notatur Punctis, quorum secundus est Lineola in Punctum descendens. (!)

Q. Quid est Hyphen?

R. Lineola voci dissectæ interposita, in fine aut in vocibus unitis, sed non compositis. (-)

De Etymologia.

Q. Quid est Etymologia?

R. Secunda pars Grammatices, quæ Dictionum

Of the Pointing of Sentences.

Q. What is a Point, or Pause?

A. A Note of distinction, signifying a respite for breathing time.

Q. What is a Comma?

A. A small half-circle sustaining a Sentence, and distinguishing its shorter Clauses. (,)

Q. What is a Colon?

A. Two Points (or pricks) which suspend the Sentence something longer, dividing the parts in the middle. (:)

Q. What is a Semicolon (half Colon)?

A. A Point with a Comma subjoyned, supporting the Sentence a little longer than the Comma, and somewhat shorter than the Colon. (;)

Q. What is a Period?

A. A full Point at the end of a complete Sentence. (.)

Q. What is a Parenthesis?

A. Two small Half-circles including a Sentence, which, if left, the Discourse notwithstanding would be intire. ()

Q. What is an Interrogation?

A. That which signifieth a question by two Points, of which the uppermost is waved. (?)

Q. What is an Exclamation?

A. Two Points, of which the uppermost is a small Line descending upon a Point. (!)

Q. What is an Hyphen?

A. A small Line interposed in a Word, either divided at the end of a Line, or else to a Word made of several, and not compounded.

Of Etymologie.

Q. What is Etymologie?

A. The second part of Grammar, which teacheth the difference.

cet discrimina; singularum proprietates, five accidentia, diligenter expandens.

Q. Quid est Dictio, five Vox?

R. Pars Orationis, quæ ipsa aliquid significat, in partes significantes dividi non potest.

De Octo Partibus Orationis, & earum Accidentibus generalibus.

Q. Quot sunt Vocum Genera?

R. Octo.

Q. Quænam sunt?

R. Nomen, Pronomen, Verbum, Participium, Adverbium, Conjunctio, Præpositio, Interjectio.

Q. Quare vocantur hæc octo Vocum Genera vel Partes Orationis?

R. Quod ex hisce omnis Oratio conficiatur, & omnes in una Oratione raro admodum occurrant.

Q. Quot harum Partium sunt Declinabiles?

R. Quatuor priores, quæ in fine variari possunt.

Q. Quænam verò sunt Indeclinabiles?

R. Quatuor posteriores, quæ in fine variari non possunt.

Q. Quot accidunt unicuique Parti Orationis?

R. Duo: Species & Figura.

Q. Quotuplex est Vocis Species?

R. Duplex: Primitiva, & Derivativa.

Q. Quænam est Vox Primitiva?

R. Quæ aliunde non trahitur.

Q. Quænam est Derivativa?

R. Quæ aliunde formatur.

Q. Quotuplex est Figura?

R. Duplex: Simplex & Composita.

Q. Quænam est Vox Simplex?

difference of Words, carefully weighing the Properties and Accidents of each of them.

Q. What is a Word?

A. A Part of Speech, which of it self signifies something, but cannot be divided into parts that are significant.

Of the Eight Parts of Speech, and of their general Accidents.

Q. How many kinds of Words are there? (or, how many Parts of Speech)

A. Eight.

Q. Which are they?

A. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. Why are these Eight kinds of Words commonly called the Eight Parts of Speech?

A. Because from these all Speech proceeds, tho' all these are very seldom found in one Speech.

Q. How many of these Parts are declined?

A. The first four, whose Terminations may be varied. (changed.)

Q. And how many are undeclined?

A. The four last, whose Terminations cannot be varied. (altered.)

Q. What are the Accidents to every Part of Speech?

A. Two things, Kind and Figure.

Q. How many are the Kinds of Words?

A. Two; Primitive, and Derivative.

Q. What is a Primitive Word?

A. That which is not derived of another.

Q. And what a Derivative?

A. That which is drawn from another.

Q. How many are the Figures of Words?

A. Two: Simple, and Compound.

Q. What is a Simple Word?

B

A. That

R. Quæ cum alia non componitur.

Q. Quænam verò est Composita?

R. Quæ à duabus vel pluribus vocibus fit.

Q. Quot accidunt Vocibus Declinabilibus?

R. Quatuor: Analogia, Anomalia, Numerus & Persona.

Q. Quid est Analogia?

R. Cum dictio communi Regulæ conveniat.

Q. Quid est Anomalia?

R. Cum dictio à communi Regula recedat.

Q. Quot sunt Numeri?

R. Duo: Singularis & Pluralis.

Q. Quid est Numerus Singularis?

R. Qui de uno loquitur.

Q. Quid est Numerus Pluralis?

R. Qui de pluribus loquitur.

Q. Quot sunt Personæ?

R. Tres: Prima, Secunda, Tertia.

Q. Quænam est prima?

R. Quæ de se loquitur.

Q. Quænam secunda?

R. Cui loquimur.

Q. Quænam Tertia?

R. De qua loquimur.

Q. Quænam voces sunt semper primæ Personæ?

R. Ego, & Nos.

Q. Quænam, secundæ?

R. Tu & Vos, & omnes Vocativi.

Q. Quænam, tertie?

R. Omnia Nomina, Pronomina, & Participia, nisi Ego vel Nos, Tu vel Vos exprimentur vel intelligantur. We, &

De Nomine, & ejus Accidentibus specialibus.

Q. Quid est Nomen?

R. Pars Orationis, quæ rem nominat sine ulla Temporis aut Personæ differentia.

Q. Quot

A. That which is not compounded with another.

Q. And what is a Compound Word?

A. That which is made up of one, or more Words.

Q. How many things are incident to Words declinable?

A. Four: Analogie, Anomalie, Number, and Person.

Q. What is Analogie?

A. When a Word agreeth with the common Rule.

Q. What is Anomalie?

A. When a Word differeth from the common Rule.

Q. How many Numbers are there?

A. Two: the Singular, and the Plural.

Q. What is the Singular Number?

A. Which speaketh but of one.

Q. What is the Plural?

A. Which speaketh of more (than one.)

Q. How many Persons are there?

A. Three: the First, Second, and Third.

Q. Which is the first Person?

A. That which speaketh of it self.

Q. Which is the second?

A. That which we speak to.

Q. Which is the third?

A. Of which we speak.

Q. What words are of the first Person?

A. I, and We.

Q. What are of the second?

A. Thou and Ye, and all Vocative Cases.

Q. What are of the third?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, unless I or We, Thou or Ye are expressed, or understood.

Of a Noun, and its proper Accidents.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Part of Speech, which nameth a thing without any difference of Time or Person.

- Q. Quotuplex est Nomen ?
 R. Duplex : Substantivum & Adjectivum.
 Q. Quid est Nomen Substantivum ?
 R. Quod nihil addendum postulat ad significatio-
 nem suam exprimendam.
 Q. Quid est Nomen Adjectivum ?
 R. Quod Substantivo indiget ad significationem su-
 am exprimendam.
 Q. Quotuplex est utrumque Nomen ?
 R. Duplex : Proprium & Commune.
 Q. Quid est Nomen Proprium ?
 R. Quod rem uni individuo propriam significat.
 Q. Quid est Nomen Commune (sive Appellativum) ?
 R. Quod rem multis communem significat.
 Q. Quænam accidunt Nomini, Pronomini, & Participo ?
 R. Casus, Genus, Declinatio, & Comparatio.

De Casu.

- Q. Quid est Casus ?
 R. Specialis Nominis, Pronominis, aut Participii
 terminatio.
 Q. Quot sunt Casus in utroque Numero ?
 R. Sex.
 Q. Quinam sunt ?
 R. Nominativus, Genitivus, Dativus, Accusativus,
 Vocativus, Ablativus.
 Q. Quid est Nominativus ?
 R. Prima vox, quæ rem aliquam nominamus, præ-
 cedit autem Verbum, & respondet Questioni, quis
 quid ?
 Q. Quid est Genitivus ?
 R. Significat cujus sit res quæpiam, & respon-
 det Questioni, cujus ?
 Q. Quid est Dativus ?

Q. How many kinds of Nouns are there?

A. Two: Substantive and Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. That which standeth by it self in speech, and requireth nothing to be added to declare its signification.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. Which requireth a Substantive to declare its signification.

Q. Of both Nouns, how many kinds are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Proper Noun (or name.)

A. That which signifieth a thing proper to one.

Q. What is a Common Noun

A. Which signifieth a thing common to many.

Q. What belong to a Noun, Pronoun, and Participle?

A. Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Of Case.

Q. What is a Case?

A. The special ending of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle.

Q. How many Cases are there in both Numbers?

A. Six.

Q. Which are they?

A. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.

Q. What is the Nominative Case?

A. The first word, whereby we name any thing, and it goeth before the Verb, and answereth to the Question, who or what?

Q. What is the Genitive?

A. It sheweth whose a thing is, and answereth to the Question, whose, or whereof?

Q. What is the Dative?

R. Cuipiam quid tribuit, & respondet quæstioni
cui?

Q. Quid est Accusativus?

R. Sequitur Verbum, utpote in quem actio Verbi
immediate transit, & respondit quæstioni, quem, aut
quid?

Q. Quid est Vocativus?

R. Vocandis, compellendisve personis accommo-
datur.

Q. Quid est Ablativus?

R. Præpositioni ferè conjungitur Ablativo inser-
enti, & respondet quæstioni, à quo?

De Genere.

Q. Quid est Genus?

R. Sexus discretio ratione Sermonis.

Q. Quare discernit Genus inter ea Nomina quæ
tanquam Mares, aut Feminae construuntur?

R. Propter cognoscendam Substantivi & Adjectivi
Concordantiam.

Q. Quot sunt Genera Nominum?

R. Septem.

Q. Quænam dicuntur Genera Simplicia?

R. Tria prima.

Q. Quænam verò Composita?

R. Quatuor postrema.

Q. Quomodo autem distinguuntur Genera?

R. Articulis suis, (sive notis) quæ à Pronomi-
nibus accipiuntur.

Q. Quinam sunt illi?

R. Hic, hæc, hoc.

Q. Quid est Masculinum Genus?

R. Quod Maribus tribuitur.

A. Giveth somthing to some one, and answereth to the question, to whom, or to what?

Q. What is the Accusative?

A. It followeth the Verb, as that into which the Action of the Verb immediately passeth; and answereth to the question, whom, or what?

Q. What is the Vocative?

A. It is used in calling, and speaking to Persons.

Q. What is the Ablative?

A. It is generally joyned with a Preposition that serveth to it, and answereth to the question, from whom, or from what?

Of Gender.

Q. What is a Gender?

A. The difference of Sex (or kind) in respect of Speech.

Q. Wherefore doth a Gender make a difference between Nouns that are construed as He's, or She's? (or Masculines, and Faminines.)

A. That the Agreement between the Substantive and Adjective may be known.

Q. How many Genders of Nouns are there?

A. Seven.

Q. Which are called Simple Genders?

A. The three first.

Q. And which Compounds?

A. The four last.

Q. How are Genders distinguished?

A. By their Articles (or Notes) which are borrowed of the Pronoun.

Q. Which are they?

A. *Hic, hac, hoc.* (he, she, that.)

Q. What is the Masculine Gender?

A. That which is given to Males. (or He's.)

Q. Quænam est ejus nota?

R. Hic.

Q. Quid est Fæmininum?

R. Quod Fæminis attribuitur.

Q. Quænam hujusce nota?

R. Hæc.

Q. Quodnam est Neutrum Genus?

R. Quod nec Maribus, nec Fæminis attribuitur.

Q. Quænam illius nota?

R. Hoc.

Q. Quodnam est Genus Commune Duorum?

R. Quod ex Masculino, & Fæminino componitur.

Q. Quænam ejusce nota?

R. Hic & hæc.

Q. Quodnam est Genus Commune Trium?

R. Quod ex omnibus Generibus Simplicibus componitur.

Q. Quænam ejus est nota?

R. Hic, hæc, & hoc.

Q. Quodnam est Genus Dubium?

R. Quod Articulum Masculinum, aut Fæmininum indifferenter assumere potest.

Q. Quodnam est hujus signum?

R. Hic, vel hæc.

Q. Quodnam est Genus Epicœnum?

R. Quod sub uno Articulo utrumq; Sexum complexitur.

Q. Quomodo autem in hoc Genere, ad vitandam ambiguitatem, Sexum exprimere solemus?

R. Per Marem, vel Fæminam.

Q. What is its Note ?

A. Hic. (He.)

Q. Which is the Feminine ?

A. That which is given to Females. (or She's.)

Q. What is its Note ?

A. Hæc. (She.)

Q. Which is the Neuter Gender ?

A. That which is neither given to He's nor She's.

Q. What is its sign ? (note.)

A. Hoc. (that.)

Q. Which is the Common of Two ?

A. That which is made of the Masculine, and Feminine.

Q. What is its Sign ?

A. Hic and hæc.

Q. Which is the Common of Three ?

A. That which is made of all the Simple Genders.

Q. What is its sign ?

A. Hic, hæc, and hoc.

Q. Which is the Doubtful Gender ?

A. That which can take either the Masculine, or Feminine Article indifferently.

Q. What is its sign ?

A. Hic, or hæc.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender ?

A. That which comprehends both kinds under-one Article.

Q. How do we, to avoid doubtfulness, express the Sex of this Gender ?

A. By adding He, or She.

Propria Quæ Maribus,

OR

William Lilly's Rules Of the Genders of Nouns.

Of the General Rules of Proper Names.

Q. **W**hat are the general Rules for Proper Names?

A. *Propria quæ Maribus, &c. Propria Fæmineum, &c.*

Q. What Proper Names are Masculine?

A. Those which are attributed to Males; as, 1. of Gods:
2. Men: 3. Rivers: 4. Months: 5. Winds.

Q. What Proper Names are Feminine?

A. Which belong to the Female Sex: as, 1. of Goddesses: 2. Women: 3. Cities: 4. Countries: 5. Islands.

Q. What names of Towns are Masculine?

A. Sulmo, and Agragas.

Q. And what are Neuters?

A. Argos, Tybur, Prænestæ.

Q. And what Noun is both Masculine and Neuter?

A. Anxur.

De Regulis Generalibus Appellativorum

Q. Quot sunt Generales Appellativorum Regulae?

R. Tres : 1. Appellativa Arborum, &c. 2. Etiam Volucrum, &c. 3. Attamen ex cunctis, &c.

Q. Cujus Generis sunt Appellativa Arborum?

R. Muliebris.

Q. Quænam verò Nomina Arborum sunt Masculini Generis?

R. Pinus & Oleaster.

Q. Quænam verò Neutrius?

R. Siler, Suber, &c. vide Gram. pag. 12.

Q. Cujus sunt Generis Appellativa Volucrum, & Piscium?

R. Epicœni.

Q. Attamen ex cunctis quæ diximus, quænam Nomina sunt notanda?

R. Omne quod exit in um, & Nomen Invariabile.

Q. Cujus autem sunt Generis, omne in um, & Invariabile?

R. Neutrius.

Q. Quænam verò Nomina in um sunt excipienda?

R. Hominum, Propria.

Q. Quomodo semper dignoscitur Appellativorum Genus?

R. Ex Genitivo.

Q. Quot ergo sunt Speciales Appellativorum Regulae?

R. Tres : 1. Nomen non crescens : 2. Nomen crescentis—Syllaba acuta, &c. 3. Nomen crescentis Sit gravis, &c.

Of the General Rules of Common Names.

Q. *How many are the General Rules of Common Names (Nouns)?*

A. *Three: 1. Appellatives of Trees: 2. of Birds: 3. the Rule beginning Attamen ex cunctis &c.*

Q. *Of what Gender are the Names of Trees?*

A. *Of the Feminine.*

Q. *But what Names of Trees are of the Masculine Gender?*

A. *Pinus, and Oleaster.*

Q. *And what of the Neuter Gender?*

A. *Siler, Suber, &c. Grammar, page 12.*

Q. *Of what Gender are the common Names of Birds, Wild Beasts, and Fishes?*

A. *Of the Epicene.*

Q. *But, from all we have spoken, what Nouns must we note?*

A. *All such as end in um, and the Undeclined Noun.*

Q. *Of what Gender are they?*

A. *Of the Neuter.*

Q. *What Names in um are to be excepted?*

A. *The Proper Names of Men, and Women.*

Q. *How is the Gender of common Names always known?*

A. *By the Genitive Case.*

Q. *How many Special Rules then are there for common Names?*

A. *Three: 1. Nomen non crescens: 2. Nomen crescentis—Syllaba acuta, &c. 3. Nomen crescentis—Sis gravis, &c.*

*De Prima Speciali Regula &
Ejus Exceptionibus.*

Q. Cujus est Generis Nomen non crescens *Q.*
tivo? *ive*

R. Muliebris. *A.*

Q. Quid hic admonendi sunt Pueri? *Q.*

R. Quod hujus Generis sunt (viz. primæ *A.*
Specialis) omnia Nomina primæ, & quartæ Inflectio *No*
& secundæ etiam, præter pauca quædam, quæ *sec*
in tertia Regula excipiuntur. *der*

Q. Quænam præterea ad hanc Classem pertine *Q.*

R. Pleraq; tertiæ Declinationis, ut Labes labis, *A.*
stis pestis, &c.

Q. Quænam verò Nomina non crescentia sunt *Q.*
sculina? *e M*

R. 1. Multa Nomina Virorum, ut Scriba, &c. *A.*
2. Et quot prima Declinatio Græcorum fundit *ful*
ut Satrapas; & in es, ut Athletas; & quot ab *Sat*
sunt per a, ut Satrapa, Athletas, &c. *rive*

Q. Quænam alia Nomina leguntur Mascula? *Q.*

R. 3. Verres, &c. 4. Et nata ab asse, ut centesim *A.*
ntu

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt hisce adjungenda? *A.*

R. 5. Lienis, Orbis, &c. consule Gram. p. 13. *Q.*

Q. Cujus Generis sunt Nomina in er, ut Ven *Eog*
in os ut Logos; in us, ut Annus, non crescentia? *A.*

R. Masculini. *Q.*

Q. Quodnam verò Nomen, in er, non crescentia *min*
fæminei? *A.*

R. Mater. *Q.*

Q. Quænam Nomina, in us, non crescentia *ne*
fæminei? *A.*

R. Humus, Domus, &c. pag. 13. 14. *Q.*

Q. Quænam Nomina his jungi possunt? *R. Gt*

Of the First General Rule and its Exceptions.

Q. Of what Gender is a Noun not encreasing in the Genitive Case? (Singular.)

A. Of the Feminine.

Q. What are Boys to observe here?

A. That of this sort are (viz. the first Special Rule) Nouns of the first, and fourth Declension, and also of the second, except some few, which are afterwards excepted under the first Special Rule.

Q. What else belongs to this Rule?

A. Most Nouns of the third Declension, as *Labes*, &c.

Q. But what Nouns, not encreasing (in the Genitive) of the Masculine?

A. 1. Many Names of Men, as *Scriba*, &c. pag. 13. such of the first Declension in the Greek as end in *as*, as *Satrapas*; in *es*, as *Athletes*; and which likewise are derived from them in *a*, as *Satrapa*, *Athleta*, &c.

Q. What other Nouns are (read) Masculine?

A. 3. *Verres*, &c. 4. And such as are derived of *As*, as *nutris*.

Q. What Nouns are to be added to these?

A. *Liens*, *Ovis*, &c. See the Grammar, p. 13.

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns in *er*, as *Venter*; in *os*, as *Logos*; and in *us*, as *Annus*, not encreasing.

A. Of the Masculine.

Q. And what Noun in *er*, not encreasing, is of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Matr*.

Q. What Nouns in *us*, not encreasing, are of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Humus* &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What Nouns may be added to these?

A. Greek

R. Græca vertentia os in us, ut Papyrus, &c.

Q. Quænam non crescentia sunt Neutrius Gen

R. Quæ desinunt in (e) & faciunt Genitivum, ut Mare : 2. quæ sunt in on, ut Barbitorum, ut Ovum : 3. item Hippomanes, &c.

Q. Quodnam Nomen est modo Mas, modum?

R. Vulgus.

Q. Quænam Nomina non crescentia sunt Generis?

R. Talpa, Dama, &c. p. 14.

Q. Quænam Nomina non crescentia sunt Genitivis duorum?

R. Quæ componuntur à Verbo, ut Grajogenus, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt his addenda?

R. Senex, Auriga, &c.

De Secunda speciali Regula,

Ejus Exceptionibus

Q. Cujus Generis est Nomen, si penultima ejus Genitivi crescentis sonet acuta?

R. Mulieris.

Q. Quænam Nomina huc spectant?

R. Quæ acuum penultimam Genitivi cœqualia sunt omnia quintæ Inflectionis, præter

Q. Quænam alia?

R. Omnia Menosyllaba, præter Vis. Reliqua sunt tertiæ Declinationis.

Q. Quomodo desinunt?

A. Greek Nouns which turn os into us, as *Papyrus*, &c.

page 14.

Q. What Nouns not encreasing are of the Neuter Gender?

A. 1. Such as ending in (e) make the Genitive in is, as *Mare*: 2. such as end in on, as *Barbiton*; in um, as *Ovum*: 3. also *Hippomanes*, *Virus*, &c.

Q. What Noun is sometimes Masculine, sometimes Neuter?

A. *Vulvus*.

Q. What Nouns not encreasing are of the Doubtful Gender?

A. *Talpa*, *Dama*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What Nouns not encreasing are of the Common of Two Gender?

A. Which, being compounded with a Verb, end in a, as *Grajugena* from *Gigno*, &c.

Q. What Nouns may be added to these?

A. *Senex*, *Auriga*, &c.

Of the Second Special Rule, and its Exceptions.

Q. Of what Gender is a Noun, if the last Syllable but one of the Genitive Case (singular) encrease long?

A. Of the Feminine.

Q. What Nouns belong to this Rule?

A. Those which acute the last (Syllable) but one of the Genitive Case encreasing, such as are all Nouns of the fifth Declension, except *Fides*.

Q. What other?

A. All Nouns of one Syllable, except *Vis*. All the rest are of the third Declension?

Q. How do they end?

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|----|---|-----------|-----------|
| R. In | { | C. | ut | { | Halec | halēcis. |
| | | In. | | | Delphin | īnis. |
| | | An. | | | Titan | ānis. |
| | | Ans. | | | Infans | antis. |
| | | Ens. | | | Continens | entis. |
| | | Uns. | | | Decuns | decuncis. |

Et Er longum, quæ Græcis per η scribuntur, ut
racter, &c. ēris.

Q. Quid sentiendum est de Latinis in er?

R. Quod ad tertiam Regulam pertinent,
Mulier sub hac classe vix rectè locatur,)

Q. Quænam aliæ Terminationes?

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|----|---|---------|--------|
| R. In | { | Inx. | ut | { | Syrinx | ingis. |
| | | Anx. | | | Phalanx | angis. |
| | | Unx. | | | Septunx | uncis. |
| | | Ons. | | | Bifrons | ontis. |
| | | Ors. | | | Cohors | ortis. |

Q. Quænam porrò alteræ?

R. Latina in o, quæ ōnis & ēnis habent in
vo, ut Lectio ōnis, Anio ēnis.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Pauca Gentilia, (quæ ad tertiam Regulam
tinent) ut Macedo ōnis, &c.

Q. Quomodo alias terminantur?

R. Neutra in al, ut Vescigal alis. Cætera in
Regulæ tertiæ

In En, quæ enis habent in Genitivo; ut Lictor, n

In Or, Græca quæ retinent o in Genitivo, ut Orator, G
ōnis, &c. (quædam verò variant, ut Orion, amo
ōnis.) Cætera sunt tertiæ Regulæ.

In Ar, Latina, ut laquear aris; præter Juba, L

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|----|---|------------|
| A. In | { | C. | as | { | Halec. |
| | | In. | | | Delphin. |
| | | An. | | | Titan. |
| | | Ans. | | | Infans. |
| | | Ens. | | | Continens. |
| | | Uns. | | | Decuns. |

1 in Er long, which in Greek is writ by ης, as Sō-

2. What must we think of Latin Nouns in er ?
 1. That they belong to the third Rule, (wherefore Mu-
 is not fully placed here.)
 2. What other Terminations are there ?

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|----|---|----------|
| A. In | { | Inx. | as | { | Syrinx. |
| | | Anx. | | | Phalanx. |
| | | Unx. | | | Septunx. |
| | | Ons. | | | Bifrons. |
| | | Ors. | | | Cobors. |

2. What other besides ?
 1. Latin Nouns in o, which have ōnis, and ēnis in
 Genitive Case, as Lestio.
 2. What are excepted ?
 3. Some few Names of Nations, (which belong to the
 1 Rule) as Macedo.
 2. How do they end otherwise ?

1. Neuters in al, as Vēstīgal. The rest are of the
 1 Rule.
 2. Nouns which have ēnis in the Genitive Case; as Lien.
 3. Greek Nouns which keep ω in the Genitive Case,
 as Damon, (but some vary, as Orion ōnis, and ōnis) The
 are of the third Rule.

4. Latin Nouns, as Laquear; except Fubar.

In Or Latina, ut Amor ōris; præter Arbo-
ōris, quæ sunt Regulæ tertiæ, & Græca quædam
Rhetor, Hector ōris, &c.

As Latina, ut Majestas atis. Excipe Anas
& Græca quædam, ut Lampas, &c. ādis.

Es Latina, ut Magnes, &c. ētis, Merces, &c.
Græca quædam, ut Lebes, &c. ētis.

Is, quæ faciunt Itis, inis, & īdis in Geniti-
vum Samnis Itis, &c. Cætera sub tertiā Regula.

Os Latina, ut Custos ōdis, Nepos ōtis; præter
pos, impos ōtis.

Græca quæ retinent ω in Genitivo, ut Min-
Rhinoceros ōtis.

Uls, quæ faciunt Genitivum Singularem in us
Salus ūtis, Opus (nomen Urbis) opontis;
Pecus pecūdis.

Comparativa Neutra, ut pejus ōris.

Ax, tam Latina quam Græca, ut Limax
Excipe Græca quædam, ut Abax, &c. ācis. Syp-
bet acis & ācis.

Ex, ut Vervex ēcis, &c. Reliqua referenda
tertiā Regulam.

Ix Latina & Græca, ut Lodix, &c. īcis; & Vix,
omnia in trix, ut Victrix īcis. Cætera sunt
tertiæ.

In ox, Substantiva & Adj. ctiva, ut Velox
præter Cappadox ōcis, &c.

Ulx, ut Pollux ūcis. Cætera sub Regula tertiā.

Yx, ut Bombyx īcis. (sed Beb. yx īcis) Cæ-
Regulam referantur tertiā.

S. Græca, (præcedente p) ut Hydrops
Reliqua sub tertiā veniunt Regula.

Q. Quænam verò Nomina acutè crescentia
Mascula?

R. Monosyllaba quædam, viz. Sal, Sol, &c.

Q. Quænam Polysyllaba sunt etiam Mascu-

Or, Latin Nouns, as *Amor*; except *Arbor*, &c. which
 e of the third Rule, and some Greek Nouns, as *Rhetor*.

As, Latin Nouns, as *Majestas*. Except *Anas*, and some
 reek Nouns, as *Lampas*.

Es, Latin Nouns, as *Magnes*.

Greek Nouns, as *Lebes*.

Is which make *itis*, *inis*, and *idis* in the Genitive, as
innis. The rest are of the third Rule.

Os, Latin Nouns, as *Custos*. Except *Compos*.

Greek Nouns which keep *o* in the Genitive, as *Minos*.

Us, which make the Genitive Singular in *utis*, as *Salus*,
opus (the name of a City.) Except *Pecus pecudis*.

Comparatives, as *pejus*.

Ax, as well Greek as Latin; as *Limax*. Except some
 reek Nouns, as *Abax*, &c.

Ex, as *Vervex*. The rest are of the third Rule.

Ix, Latin and Greek, as *Lodix*, and all Verbals in
ix, as *Vidrix*. The rest are of the third Rule.

Ox, Substantives and Adjectives, as *Velox*: except
appadox.

Ux, as *Pollux*. The rest belong to the third Rule.

Yx, as *Bombyx*. The rest belong to the third Rule.

S. Greek Nouns. (*p* going before) as *Hydrops*.
 The rest in *-ops* are of the third Rule.

Q. And what Nouns encreasing long are Masculine?

A. Certain Nouns of one Syllable, as *Sal*, &c. as in the
 latin.

Q. What Nouns of many Syllables are also Masculine?

R. 1. Quæ desinunt in (n) ut Acarnan, &c.
in (o) desinunt, & signant Corpus, ut Leo, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina corpus non signant?
addenda?

R. Senio, Ternio, Sermo.

Q. Cujus Generis sunt Nomina in er, ut
in or, ut Conditor; in os, ut Heros, acutè
tia?

R. Masculini.

Q. Quænam alia Nomina acutè crescentia
cula?

R. Torrens, &c. in dens, ut Bidens (po-
mento.)

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt his addenda?

R. Gigas, Elephas, &c. p. 17.

Q. Quænam præterea sunt adjungenda?

R. Samnis, Hydrops, &c.

Q. Quodnam Nomen dyssyllabon in n est
Generis?

R. Syren.

Q. Quænam item in or sunt Muliebris?

R. Soror, & Uxor.

Q. Quænam acutè crescentia sunt Neutris?

R. Hæc Monosyllaba, viz. Mel, Fel, &c.

Q. Quænam pariter Polysyllaba?

R. Quæ desinunt in al, ut Capital; in ar
quear.

Q. Quodnam verò Nomen est Neutrum &
bre?

R. Halec.

Q. Quænam Nomina acutè crescentia
Generis?

R. Python, Scrobs, &c. Dies in Singulari,
est in Plurali.

A. 1. Such as end in (n) as *Acarnan*: 2. such as end in (o) and betoken a body. as *Leo*, &c.

Q. And what Nouns ending in (o) not signifying a body, may be added to them?

A. *Senio*, *Ternio*, *Sermo*.

Q. Of what Gender are Nouns in *er*, as *Crater*; in *or*, as *Conditor*; in *os*, as *Heros*, encreasing long?

A. Of the Masculine.

Q. What other Nouns encreasing long are Masculine?

A. *Torrens*, &c. and such as end in *dens*, as *Bidens* (when taken for an Instrument.)

Q. What Nouns are to be added to these?

A. *Gigas*, *Elephas*, &c.

Q. What Nouns may be added besides?

A. *Samnis*, *Hydrops*, &c.

Q. What Noun of two Syllables in (n) is of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Syren*.

Q. What Nouns likewise in or are of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Soror* and *Uxor*.

Q. What Nouns encreasing long are of the Neuter Gender?

A. These Nouns of one Syllable, as *Mel*, *Fel*, &c.

Q. And what Nouns of many Syllables are of the Neuter Gender?

A. Such as end in *al*, as *Capital*, and in *r*, as *Laquear*.

Q. What Noun is both Neuter and Feminine?

A. *Halec*.

Q. What Nouns encreasing long are of the Doubtful Gender?

A. *Python*, *serpents*, &c. and *Dies* in the Singular Number, which in the Plural is Masculine.

Q. Quænam acutè crescentia sunt Communis
n 115?

R. Parens, &c. Composita à Fronte, ut Bifrons, &c.

*De Tertia Speciali Regula,
Et ejus Exceptionibus.*

Q. Cujus Generis est Nomen, si Penultima
Genitivi crescentis gravis sit?

R. Masculini.

Q. Quænam huc spectant?

R. Quæ Genitivi crescentis penultimam gravem
ut pauca Secundæ Declinationis, (quæ supra) ut
cer eri.

Composita à Vir viri, ut Triumvir viri, &c.

Composita a Gero & Fero, ut Armiger, eri, &
& Adjectiva quædam, ut tener eri, &c. Satur eri,
Græca omnia Neutrius Generis in a, ut Poema ari

In yr Græca, ut Martyr iris, &c.

Utr Latina, ut Augur uris, &c.

Utr, Caput itis, &c.

O Latina omnia, (præter quæ supra dicta sunt
ut Imago inis, &c.

L, ut Mugil ilis, &c.

N, ut Pecten, inis, &c.

On Græca, quæ flectuntur per o parvum, ut
mon onis, &c.

Or Latina & Græca, ut Arbor oris, &c.

As, ut Anas asis.

Græca, ut Arcas, &c. adis.

Es Latina, ut Fomes, &c. isis, Præses, &c. isis

Is Latina, & Græca, ut Sanguis inis, Tyrannis inis

Ar Latina & Græca, ut Jubar, &c. aris.

Er Græca, ut Aer eris.

S, (precedente Consonante) tam Latina quam
ca, ut Princeps ipis, Hyems emis, &c.

Q. what Nouns encreasing long are of the Common (of two) Gender ?

A. *Parents, &c.* and the Compounds of *Frons*.

Of the Third General Rule, and its Exceptions.

Q. Of what Gender is a Noun, if the last Syllable but one of its Genitive Case encrease short ?

A. Of the Masculine.

Q. What belong to this Rule ?

A. Those which make short the last Syllable but one of the Genitive encreasing, as a few of the Second Declension, (spoken of before) as *Socer*.

Compounds of *Vir*, as *Triumvir*.

Compounds of *Gero*, as *Armiger* ; and *Fero*, as *Lucifer* ; and some Adjectives, as *tener* ; and all Greek Nouns in a of the Neuter Gender, as *Poema*.

Tr, Greek Nouns, as *Martyr*.

Ur, Latin Nouns, as *Augur*.

Ur, as *Caput*.

O, All Latin Nouns, (except those forementioned) as *Imago*.

L, As *Mugil*.

N, As *Pecten*.

On, Greek Nouns declined by o short, as *Damon*.

Or, Latin and Greek, as *Arbor*.

As, as *Anas*.

Greek Nouns, as *Arca*.

Es, Latin Nouns, as *Fomes*.

Is, Latin Nouns, and Greek, as *Sanguis*, &c.

Ar, Latin and Greek, as *Fubar*, &c.

Er, Greek Nouns, as *Aer*.

S. (with a Consonant before it (then called S impure) whether Greek or Latin, as *Princeps*.

Os Latina, ut Compos ōtis.

Us Latina & Græca, ut Pecus ōris, Vellus ēris, Tri-
pus ōdis.

Ax Græca, ut Abax ācis.

Ex Græca, ut Index īcis.

Ix Latina, & Græca, ut Fornix īcis, Mastix īgis.

Ox Latina, & Græca, ut Præcox ōcis, Allobro-
x ōgis.

Ux Latina, ut Conjux ūgis, Redux ūcis.

Yx denique Græca, ut Onyx īchis, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina graviter crescentia sunt Fa-
minini ?

R. Hyperdysyllabon in do, quod dat dīnis in Geni-
tivo, ut Dulcedo dīnis ; in go, quod dat gīnis, ut Com-
pago gīnis.

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt his adjicienda ?

R. Virgo, &c. p. 19.

Q. Quænam Græca graviter crescentia sunt Fæ-
mina ?

R. Finita in as, ut Lampas ; in is, ut Jaspis.

Q. Quænam alia Latina in is ?

R. Cassis, Cuspis.

Q. Et quænam Vox in us ?

R. Pecus pecudis.

Q. Quænam alia Nomina sunt his adjungenda ?

R. Forfex, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina graviter crescentia sunt Neu-
trius ?

R. Quæ desinunt in a, ut Problema, &c.

Q. Quænam tamen ex his sunt Masculina ?

R. Pecten, Furfur, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina in er sunt Neutra ?

R. Cadaver, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina in or sunt Neutra ?

R. Equor, Marmor, Ador.

Q. Quoddam Nomen in us est Neutris Generis ?

R. Pecus pecoris.

Os, Latin Nouns, as *Compos*.

Us, Latin Nouns as well as Greek, as *Pecus*.

Ax, Greek Nouns, as *Abax*.

Ex, Greek Nouns, as *Index*.

Ix, Latin and Greek, as *Fornix*.

Ox, Latin and Greek, as *Præcox*.

Ux, Latin Nouns, as *Conjux*.

Tx, Lastly, Greek Nouns, as *Onyx*.

Q. And what Nouns encreasing short are of the Feminine Gender?

A. Words of more than two Syllables in do, which give *dinis* in the Genitive, as *Dulcedo dinis*; and the like in go, which give *ginis*, as *Compago ginis*.

Q. What Nouns are to be added to these?

A. *Virgo*, &c. p. 19.

Q. What Greek Nouns encreasing short are of the Feminine Gender?

A. Such as end in *As*, as *Lampas*, or in *Is*, as *Faspis*.

Q. And what Latin Nouns in *is*?

A. *Cassis*, *Cuspis*.

Q. And what Word in *us*?

A. *Pecus pecudis*.

Q. What other Nouns are to be joyned to these?

A. *Forfex*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What Nouns encreasing short are of the Neuter Gender?

A. Such as end in *a*, as *Problema*. &c.

Q. But which of like sort to these are Masculine?

A. *Pecten*, *Furfur*.

Q. What Nouns in *er* are Neuter?

A. *Cadaver*, &c.

Q. What Nouns in *or* are Neuter?

A. *Aquer*, *Marmor*, *Ador*.

Q. What Noun in *us* of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Pecus pecoris*.

Q. What

Q. Quænam Nomina graviter crescentia sunt Dubii Generis?

R. Cardio, Margo, &c. Gram. p. 20.

Q. Quænam Nomina graviter crescentia sunt Communis?

R. Vigili, Pugili, &c.

Q. Quænam alia Nomina sunt Communia?

R. Multa quæ creantur à Verbis, ut Coniux, &c.

De Generibus Adjectivorum.

Q. Cujus Generis sunt Adjectiva unius Vocis?

R. Communis trium.

Q. Cujus Generis sunt Adjectiva geminæ Vocis?

R. Vox prior est Communis duorum, altera vero Neutrius.

Q. Cujus Generis sunt Adjectiva trium Vocum?

R. In prima voce sunt Masculini, in secunda, Feminini, in tertia, Neutrius.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva flectuntur duobus tantum Articulis, ut Substantiva?

R. Pauper, Puber, &c. Gram. p. 20.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva per ei & is variantur?

R. Campester, &c. Vid. Gram. p. 21.

Q. Quomodo autem variantur illa?

R. Hic Celer, hæc celeris, hoc celere: aut hic hæc celeris, & hoc celere. Gen. hujus celeris, &c.

De Declinatione.

Q. Quid est Declinatio?

R. Variatio Dicti n s p r Casus.

Q. Quot sunt Declinationes?

R. N

Q. What Nouns encreasing short are of the Doubtful Gender?

A. *Cardo, Margo* &c. Gram. p. 20.

Q. What Nouns encreasing short are of the Common (of two) Gender?

A. *Vigil, Pugi*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What other Nouns are of the Common (of two) Gender?

A. Many which are derived of Verbs, as *Conjux*.

Of the Genders of Adjectives.

Q. Of what Gender are Adjectives of one Termination?

A. Of the Common of three

Q. Of what Gender are Adjectives of two Endings?

A. The first Termination is the Common of two, the second, Neuter,

Q. Of what Gender are Adjectives of three Terminations?

A. The First Termination is Masculine; the second, Feminine; the third, Neuter.

Q. What Adjectives are declined with two Articles, like Substantives?

A. *Pauper, Puber*, &c.

Q. What Adjectives are varied by *er* and *is*?

A. *Campester*, &c. See the Grammar, p. 21.

Q. And how are they varied?

A. *Hic Celer, hac celeris, hoc celere*: or *hic & hac celeris, & hoc celere*. Gen. *hujus celeris*, &c.

Of Declension.

Q. What is Declension?

A. A Variation of a Word by Cases.

Q. How many Declensions are there?

A. In

R. Numero quinque.

Q. Quot Terminationes habet prima Declinatio?

R. Quatuor: A, As, Es, E; quorum terminantia in As, Es, E, Græca sunt.

Q. Quid sentiendum est de Nominibus Hebræis in am desinentibus, ut Adam, Abraham, &c.

R. Ista per se melius reduci ad formam Latinorum, scil. Adamus Adami, Abrahamus Abrahami.

Q. Quomodo faciunt Nomina in as Accusativum & Vocativum?

R. Accusativum in am & an, & Vocativum in a, ut Æneās, Æneām vel Æneān, Æneā.

Q. Quomodo faciunt Nomina in es Accusativum, Vocativum, & Ablativum?

R. Accusativum in en, ut Anchises Anchisen; Vocativum & Ablativum in (e) & (a,) ut Anchise vel Anchisa.

Q. Quomodo declinantur quæ terminant in e?

R. E Genitivum in es mittit, Dativum in e, Accusativum in en, Vocativum & Ablativum in e.

Nom. Penelope, Gen. Penelopes, Dat. Penelope, Accus. Penelopen, Voc. Penelope, Ablat. Penelope.

Q. Quare reperitur as aliquando in Genitivo Singulari Nominum Latinorum?

R. Ad Græcorum imitationem.

Q. Cur autem ai?

R. Utebantur Prisci, quibus relinquendum est.

Q. Quinam Casus admittit interdum Syncopen?

R. Genitivus Pluralis

Q. Quænam Nomina Dativos & Ablativos Plurales mittunt in abus?

R. Dea, Mula, &c.

Q. Quænam verò in is, vel in abus?

R. Filia, & Nata.

A. In Number five.

Q. How many Terminations hath the first Declension?

A. Four: *A, As, Es, E*; of which those that end in *As, Es, E*, are all from the Greek.

Q. What is to be thought of Hebrew words ending in *am*, as *Adam, Abraham, &c.*

A. That they may be better reduced to the Latin, as thus, *Adamus Adami, Abrahamus Abrahami.*

Q. How do Nouns in *as* make their Accusative and Vocative?

A. Their Accusative in *am* and *an*, and their Vocative in *a*, as *Aeneas, &c.* as in the Latin.

Q. How do Nouns in *Es* make their Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative?

A. *Es* takes *en* in the Accusative, as *Anchises Anchisen*; and in the Vocative, or Ablative, (*e*) and (*a*) as *Anchise, or Anchisa.*

Q. How are those Nouns declined, that end in *e*?

A. *E* makes its Genitive in *es*, Dative in *e*, Accusative in *en*, Vocative and Ablative in *e*; as, Nom. *Penelope, &c.*

Q. Why is *as* sometimes found in the Genitive Singular of Latin Words?

A. In imitation of the Greeks.

Q. And why *ai*?

A. The Ancients used it, to whom we must leave it.

Q. What Case sometimes admits of a Syncope?

A. The Genitive Plural.

Q. What Nouns make their Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus*?

A. *Dea, Mula, &c.*

Q. And what in *is*, or in *abus*?

A. *Filia, and Nata.*

Secunda Declinatio.

Q. Quot sunt Terminationes Secundæ Declinationis apud Latinos?

R. Quinque: Er, Ir, Ur, Us, Um.

Q. Quot apud Græcos?

R. Tres: Os, On, Eus.

Q. Quomodo mittunt Attica in os Genitivum et Accusativum?

R. Genitivum in ô, Accusativum in on; ut Androgeos Androgeô, Accusat. Androgeon.

Q. Quomodo formant quædam Græca contrarium Vocativum?

R. In u, ut Panthus ô Panthu.

Q. Quænam Latina mittunt Vocativum Singularem tam in us quam in e?

R. Agnus, Vulgus, &c.

Q. Quomodo formantur Græca in eus?

R. Formant Genitivum in ei vel os, Dativum in ei, Accusat. in ea, Vocat. in eu.

Da exemplum.

Nom. Orpheus, Gen. Orpheï vel Orpheos, Dativ. Orpheï, Accusat. Orpheâ, Voc. Orpheu, Ablat. Orpheu.

Q. Quænam Syncopationes sunt notandæ?

R. Duæ: Deûm, Vinûm, pro Deorum, Vironum.

Q. Quænam alia?

R. Anomala illa Ambo & Duo, quas Voces etiam in Accusativo Masculinas usurpant.

Tertia Declinatio.

Q. Quid de tertia Declinatione censendum est?

R. Esse admodum variam: sed difficiliores et minus notas hic duntaxat hoc loco attingemus.

The Second Declension.

Q. How many are the Terminations of the Second Declension among the Latins?

A. Five : Er, Ir, &c.

Q. How many with the Greeks?

A. Three : As, On, Eus.

Q. How do the Attick Nouns in os make their Genitive, and Accusative Case?

A. Their Genitive in ô, Accusative in on ; as Androgeos &c.

Q. How do some Greek Nouns contracted in us form the Vocative Case?

A. In u, as Panibus ô Panthu.

Q. What Latin Nouns make their Vocative Singular both in us and in e?

A. Agnus, Vulgus, &c.

Q. How are Greek Nouns in eus declined?

A. Eus makes the Genitive in ei, or eos, the Dative in ei, the Accusative in ea, the Vocative in eu.

Give an Example.

Nem. Orpheus, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What Contractions by Syncope are to be noted?

A. Two : Deûm, Virûm, &c.

Q. What others?

A. The two Irregular, Ambo and Duo, which the Poets use in the Masculine Gender of the Accusative Case.

The Third Declension.

Q. What is to be conceived of the Third Declension?

A. That it is very various, but we shall in this place only consider (touch at) its most difficult Cases.

D

Q. What

Q. Quinam Accusativi flectuntur tantum in im?

R. Vim, Ravim, &c. p. 23. ut & quorundam Priviorum Accusativi, ut Tybrim.

Q. Quænam Nomina flectunt Accusativum in im communiter?

R. Furis, Pelvis, &c.

Q. Quomodo in hac Declinatione regulariter declinat Ablativus?

R. In E, ut Pectus, Abl. pectore. Sic etiam Propria Nomina Adjectivis similia Ablativos in E mittunt ut Felice, Clemente.

Q. Quænam Neutra magna ex parte Ablativum mittunt in i?

R. Desinentia in al, ar, e, ut Vestigal, Calcar, &c. Ablat. vestigali, &c.

Q. Unde est Rete in Ablativo?

R. A Nominativo Retis, non à Nominativo Rete.

Q. Quid facit Par cum Compositis in Ablativo?

R. Tam (e) quam (i) habet; Par, Compar, &c. pare vel ri, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina retinent e in Ablativo?

R. Far, Hepar, &c. & hæc Propria Nomina, &c. ratte, &c.

Q. Quomodo Genitivum formant Festorum Nomina quæ tantum Pluralia sunt?

R. Interdum in orum, interdum in ium, interdum in orum quàm in ium, ut per exempla patet.

Q. Quomodo Dativos & Ablativos?

R. In bus, ut Saturnalibus, præter Quinquagesimæ quod juxta secundam Declinationem format prædictos Casus.

Q. Quænam Nomina Mensium Ablativum in solum mittunt?

R. Quorum Nominativus in er, vel is desinit, September, Abl. S-ptembri, &c.

Q. What Accusative Cases are only declined in *im*?

A. *Vim*, *Ravim*, &c. and the Accusatives of certain Rivers, as *Tyber*, &c.

Q. What Nouns make their Accusatives both in *im* and in *em* commonly?

A. *Buris*, *Pelvis*, &c.

Q. How doth the Ablative Case end regularly, in this Declension?

A. In *E*, as *Pectus*, in the Ablative, *pectore*. So likewise Proper Names like to Adjectives make their Ablatives in *e*, as *Falice*, *Clemente*.

Q. What Neuters for the most part make their Ablative in *i*?

A. Those that end in *al*, *ar*, *e*, as *Vestigal*, *Calcar*, *Mare*, Abl. *vestigali*, &c.

Q. Whence is *Rete* in the Ablative Case?

A. From the Nominative *Retis*, not from the Nominative *Rete*.

Q. What doth *par* and its Compounds make in the Ablative?

A. Both (*e*) and (*i*), as *Par*, *Compar*, Abl. *pare*, *compare*, *vel ri*, &c.

Q. What Nouns keep *e* in the Ablative?

A. *Far*, *Hepar*, &c. and these Proper Names, *Soracte*, &c.

Q. How do the Names of Festivals, which are only Plurals, make their Genitive Case?

A. Sometimes in *orum*, sometimes in *ium*, sometimes both in *orum* and *ium*, as appears by the Examples.

Q. How their Datives and Ablatives?

A. In *bus*, as *Saturnalibus*; except *Quinquatris*, which makes the aforesaid Cases after the manner of the second Declension.

Q. What Names of Months make their Ablative in *i*?

A. Such whose Nominatives end in *er*, or *is*, as *Septem-ber*, Abl. *Septembri*; *Aprilis*, Abl. *Aprili*.

Q. Quænam Nomina Ablativum mittunt in (i)?

R. Quorum Accusativus tantum in im definitur.
Sicim, Tullim, Abl. scilicet, tulli.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva Ablativum mittunt in solum?

R. Quæ Nominativum in is vel er, & e Neutra faciunt, ut Fortis, &c. Abl. forti. Sic Acer acris Abl. acris; licet Poetæ Metri causâ (e) pro (i) possint.

Q. Quid de cæteris Adjectivis sentiendum?

R. Ablativum tam in (e) quam in (i) mittunt.
Capax, &c. Abl. capace, vel ci.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Pauper, &c. quæ in (e) tantum faciunt Ablativum.

Q. Quomodo Ablativum faciunt Comparativa?

R. Bifariam, scilicet in (e) vel (i,) ut Melior, & Etior, Abl. meliore, doctiore, vel ri.

Q. Quænam Substantiva Ablativum formant in vel (i)?

R. Ignis, Amnis, &c. p. 24. ut & Gentilia, Amici.
Et ad eundem modum Ablativum formant, quorum Accusativi per im & em finiuntur, ut Puppis, Abl. puppis vel -pi; item Verbalia, ut Victrix, Abl. (e) vel -trix.

Q. Quænam Nomina mittunt Nominativum Plurale in ia?

R. Neutra, quorum Ablativus Singularis exit in -ia tantum, vel in (e) & (i) ut Molli, Duplice, &c. Abl. molli, duplici.
Nominativo plurali Mollia, Duplicia.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Ubera, Plura vel Pluria, Aplustra vel Aplustra, & Comparativa. ut Meliora, Doctiora.

Q. Unde fit Pluraliter Genitivus in ium?

R. Ex Ablativo in (e) tantum, vel in (i) ut Utili utilium, Puppe vel -pi puppium.

Q. Quænam verò excipiuntur?

Q. What Nouns make their Ablative in (i ?)

A. Such whose Accusatives end in *im*, as *Sitis*, *Tuffis*,

Ec.

Q. What Adjectives make their Ablative only in (i ?)

A. Such, whose Nominatives end in *is*, or *er*, and make their Neuter in *e*, as *Fortis*, *Mollis*, Ec. So *Acer*, Ec. though Poets, for the Quantity's sake, use (*e*) for (*i*).

Q. What is to be thought of other Adjectives?

A. They make their Ablative both in (*e*) and (*i*) as *Capax*, Ec.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Pauper*, Ec. which make their Ablative only in (*e*).

Q. How do Comparatives make their Ablative?

A. Both ways; that is, both in (*e*) and (*i*), as *Melior*, Ec.

Q. What Substantives make their Ablative both in *e* and *i*?

A. *Ignis*, *Amnis*, Ec. and Geniles, as *Arpinas* (one of *Arpinum* ;) after the same manner likewise such whose Accusatives end in *im* and *em*, as *Puppiis*, Abl. *puppe vel puppi*. Likewise Verbals in *trix*, as *Vidrix*, Abl. *vidrice vel ci*.

Q. What Nouns make their Nominative Plural in *ia*?

A. Neuters, whose Ablative Singular end in *i* only, or in *and i*, as *Molli*, *Duplices vel -ci*: Nom. Plur. *molliā*, *duplicia*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Ubera*, Plura or *Pluria*, *Aplustra* or *Aplustria*, as also Comparatives, as *Meliora*, Ec.

Q. Whence cometh the Genitive Plural in *ium*?

A. From the Ablative ending in *i* only, or *e* and *i*, as *Utili utilium*, *Puppe vel puppi*, *puppium*.

Q. What are excepted.

R. Comparativa, ut Majorum; item illa, Superlativum, &c.

Q. Quid autem format Plus?

R. Plurium.

Q. Annon sunt quædam Nomina quæ in Genitivo Plurali Syncopen aliquando admittunt?

R. Imò, ut Sapientum pro Sapientium, &c.

Q. Quomodo exeunt Genitivi Plurales, quando minativi Singulares duabus Consonantibus finiuntur?

R. In ium, ut pars partium, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Hyemum, Principum, &c. Gram. p. 25.

Q. Quomodo exit Genitivus Pluralis, ubi in Nominativis & Genitivis Singularibus reperiuntur parælabæ?

R. In ium, ut Collis collium, &c.

Q. Quinam Genitivi his addi possunt?

R. Litium, Ditium, &c.

Q. Quinam verò excipiuntur?

R. Canum, Panum, &c.

Q. Quid format as in Genitivo Plurali?

R. As format asium, mas marium, &c. Alitum Ales assumit u.

Q. Qualem Genitivum Pluralem habet Bos?

R. Anomalum Boum, ut & Dativo & Ablativo Bubus vel Bubus.

Q. Quomodo formant Accusativum, quorum Genitivi Plurales exeunt in ium?

R. Per es & eis Dipthongum, ut Genitivo Partium Omnium, Accusativum. Partes, Omnes, vel eis.

Q. Quomodo obliquos Casus mittunt, quæ à Genitivo fonte derivantur, cum juxta linguæ suæ morem excipiuntur?

R. Genitivum mittunt in os, Dativum in i, Accusativum in a; ut Nom. Titan, Gen. Titanes, Titanii, Accus. Titana.

A. Comparatives, as *Majorum*, &c. also *Supplicum*, &c.

Q. What doth *Plus* make (in the Genitive Plural ?)

A. *Plurium*.

Q. Are not there some Nouns, which admit of a Syncope in the Genitive Plural ?

A. Yes, as *Sapientium* for *Sapientium*, &c.

Q. How do the Genitives Plural end, when the Nominatives Singular end in two Consonants ?

A. In *ium*, as *Pars partium*, &c.

Q. What are excepted ?

A. *Hyemum*, *Principum*, &c. p. 25.

Q. How doth the Genitive Plural end, when the Syllables are equal in the Nominative and Genitive Singular ?

A. In *ium*, as *Collis collium*, &c.

Q. What Genitives may be added to these ?

A. *Litium*, &c.

Q. And what are excepted ?

A. *Canum*, *Panum*, &c.

Q. What doth *as* make in the Genitive Plural ?

A. As *formeth affum*, *marium*, &c.

Alituum, from *Ales*, taketh u to it self.

Q. What Genitive Plural hath *Bos* ?

A. The Irregular *Boum*, as the Dative and Ablative *Bobus* vel *Bubus*.

Q. How do they make their Accusative, whose Genitive Plural ends in *ium* ?

A. In *es*, and *eis* (the Diphthong) as Genit. *Partium*, *Omnium*. Accusat. *Partes*, *Omnes*, or *Omneis*.

Q. How do Words of Greek Original make their oblique Cases, when they are varied according to the manner of their own Language ?

A. They make their Genitive in *os*, the Dative in *i*, Accusative in *a* ; as, Nominative *Titan*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. Quid in Accusativo faciunt is & ys (per purum declinata in Genitivo ?)

R. Accusativum S Nominativi mittit in n, ut Tethys, Tetyns; Genes, Geneseos, Genesia.

Q. Quomodo Genitivum & Accusativum mittit Feminina in o ?

R. Genitivum in ūs, Accus. in ō ; ut Sappho, Genes, Sapphus, Accus. Sapphō.

Q. Quomodo formatur Vocativus ?

R. Vocativus Nominativo maxima ex parte similis in nonnullis tamen à Nominativo abjicitur s, ut Pallantis, Vocat. ô Palla.

Q. Quænam sunt Neutra Singularia in a ?

R. Græca, ut Poëma, quæ Veteres juxta Latinam formam declinabant, addi à Syllabâ tum, quorum Dativi, & Ablativi Plurales in usu sunt.

Quarta Declinatio.

Q. Quot Terminationes in Nominativo sortitur quarta Declinatio ?

R. Duas tantum; in us, & u; ut Manus, Genus.

Q. Quomodo formabant Veteres Genitivum ?

R. In i & vis, ut Anus anvis, Tumulus tumvis.

Q. Quomodo variatur Nomen IESUS ?

R. Habet in Accusativo IESUM, in omnibus reliquis IESU.

Q. Quomodo interdum exit Dativus Singularis hujus Declinationis ?

R. In u, ut Fructus, Dat. fructu pro fructui.

Q. Quænam Nomina Dativum & Ablativum Plurales in ubus formant ?

R. Acus, Lacus, &c. Gram. p. 27.

Q. Quomodo Dativum, & Ablativum formant cetera Nomina ?

R. In ibus, ut Fructibus, Manibus, &c.

Q. What do Words ending in *is* and *ys*, declined in the Genitive by *os* pure, make in the Accusative?

A. They change *s* in the Nominative into *n* in the Accusative, as *Tethys*, *Tethyos*, Accus. *Tetbyn*, &c.

Q. How do Feminines make their Genitive and Accusative (Cases?)

A. Their Genitive in *ûs*, Accusative in *ô*; as *Nominat. Sappho*, Genit. *Sapphûs*, Accus. *Sapphô*.

Q. How is the Vocative formed?

A. The Vocative for the most part is like the Nominative, yet in some the *s* of the Nominative is left out, as *Pallas Pallantis*, *ô Palla*.

Q. What are the Neuter Singulars in a?

A. Greek, as *Poema*, which the Ancients declined after the Latin way, by adding the Syllable *tum*, whose Dative and Ablative Plural are in use.

The Fourth Declension.

Q. How many Terminations hath the Fourth Declension in the Nominative Singular?

A. Only two, *us* and *u*; as *Manus*, *Genu*.

Q. How did the Ancients make the Genitive (Case?)

A. In *i* and *uis*, as *Anus anuis*, *Tumultus tumulti*.

Q. How is the Name *JESUS* varied?

A. It hath in the Accusative *JESUM*; in all the other, *JESU*.

Q. How doth the Dative Singular of this Declension sometimes end?

A. In *u*, as *Fructus*, in the Dative *fructu* for *fructui*.

Q. What Nouns make their Dative and Ablative Plural in *ubus*?

A. *Acus*, *Lacus*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. How do all other Nouns form the Dative, and Ablative?

A. In *ibus*, as *fructibus*, *manibus*, &c.

The

Quinta Declinatio.

Q. Quid in hac Declinatione observandum ?

R. Quod Genitivum, Dativum, & Ablativum Plurales in paucioribus sortita sit.

Q. Quid præterea ?

R. Olim juxta hanc Declinationem flectebantur quænam Nomina tertiæ Inflectionis.

Q. Quid tertio ?

R. Olim Genitivus hujus Declinationis in es, ii, & exhibat.

Quæ

The Fifth Declension.

Q. What is observable in this Declension?

A. That it hath the Genitives, Datives, and Ablatives Plural but in few.

Q. What besides?

A. That formerly some Nouns of the third Declension were declined after this Declension.

Q. What thirdly?

A. That in old time the Genitive Singular of this Declension ended in 'es, ii, and e.

Quæ

Quæ Genus,

Sive

Roberti Robinsoni REGULÆ

De

Heteroclitis, seu Anomalis.

De Heteroclitis Variantibus.

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt Heteroclitæ?

R. Quæ Genus aut Flexum variant, quæcunque deficiunt, superantve.

Q. Ex Nominibus quæ variant, quænam sunt Fæminina in Singulari, Neutra verò in Plurali Numero?

R. Pergamus, & Supellex.

Q. Quænam sunt Neutra in Singulari, Mæscula verò & Neutra in Plurali?

R. Rastrum, &c.

Q. Quænam sunt Neutra in Singulari, & Mæscula ut taxat in Plurali?

R. Cælum, & Argos.

Q. Quænam sunt Neutra Singulari, Fæminina verò Plurali?

R. Nundinum, Epulum, Balneum (quod habet etiam Plurale Neutrum.)

Q. Quænam sunt Mæscula Singulari, Neutra verò Plurali?

R. Mæscula

Quæ Genus,

OR

Robert Robinson's RULES

OF NOUNS

Heteroclites, or Irregular.

Of Varying Heteroclites.

Q. **W**hat Nouns are Heteroclites?

A. Such as vary their Gender or Declining, and those that either want, or exceed.

Q. Of Nouns that vary (their Gender) which are Feminines in the Singular, and Neuters in the Plural?

A. Pergamus, and Supellex.

Q. Which are Neuters in the Singular, and both Masculines and Neuters in the Plural?

A. Rastrum, &c.

Q. Which are Neuters in the Singular, and only Masculines in the Plural?

A. Cælum, and Argos.

Q. Which are Neuters in the Singular, and Feminine in the Plural?

A. Nundinum, Epulum, Balneum, which last hath its Plural Neuter (and Feminine also.)

Q. Which are Masculines in the Singular, and Neuters in the Plural?

A. M.

R. Maximalus, &c. Vide Regulam, p. 28.

Q. Quænam sunt Macula Singularia, Macula vero
& Neutra Pluralia?

R. Sibilus, &c.

De Heteroclitis, Defectivis Casu.

Q. Ex Heteroclitis defectivis Casu, quænam dicuntur Aptota?

R. Quæ nullum variant Casum, ut Fas, &c. multa in u, ut Cornu, &c. et in i, ut Gummi, &c. Tempus, Quot, & omnes à Tribus ad Centum Numeri.

Q. Quodnam Nomen est Monoptoton?

R. Cui Vox cadit una, seu Noctu, &c. Astu, Pluraliter Astus, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt Diptota?

R. Quibus duplex flexura remansit. ut Fors forte, &c. Plus pluris, Jugeris jugere, Verberis verberare, Vicem vice, &c.

Q. Quænam verò horum cunctos Casus Numero secundo retinent?

R. Verberis, Vicem, Plus, & Jugeris.

Q. Quænam Nomina vocantur Triptota?

R. Tres quibus inflectis Casus, ut Precis prece, prece, &c.

Q. Quinam Casus deest in Vis?

R. Dativus (Singularis.)

Q. Qualem Pluralem habent Vis, & Triptota?

R. Integrum.

Q. Quænam Nomina carent quinto Casu?

R. Relativa, ut Qui; Interrogativa, ut Equus; Distributiva, ut Nullus; Indefinita, ut Quilibet, &c. & Pronomina, præter hæc quatuor, Tu, Meus, Noster, & Nostras.

A. *Menalus*, &c. See the Rule, p. 28.

Q. Which are Masculines in the Singular, and both Masculine and Neuter in the Plural?

A. *Sibilus*, &c.

Of Heteroclites, that want Case.

Q. Of Heteroclites that want Case, which are called Aptotes?

A. Such as vary no Case, as *Fas*, &c. many in *u*, as *Cornu*, &c. and in *i*, as *Gummi*, &c. so *Tempe*, *Tot*, *Quot*, and all Nouns of Number, from Three to an Hundred.

Q. What Noun is a Monoptote?

A. Which hath but one Case, as *Noctu*, &c.

Q. What Nouns are Diptotes?

A. Who have only two Cases, as *Fors forte*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. Which of these have all their Cases in the Plural Number?

A. *Verberis*, *Vicem*, *Plus*, and *Fugeris*.

Q. What Nouns are called Triptotes?

A. Such as have three Cases only, as *Precis*, &c.

Q. What Case is wanting in *Vis*?

A. The Dative (Singular) only.

Q. What Plurals have *Vis*, and all Triptotes?

A. The Plural Number whole?

Q. What Nouns want the Vocative Case?

A. Relatives, as *Qui*; Interrogatives, as *Ecquis*; Distributives, as *Nullus*, &c. Indefinites, as *Quilibet*, &c. and all Pronouns, except these four, *Tu*, *Mens*, *Noster*, and *Nostras*.

De Heteroclitis Defectivis, Numero.

Q. Ex Heteroclitis Numero Defectivis quænam carent Plurali?

R. Propria Nomina, quibus est natura coercens, ut Mars, Cato, Gallia, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina Appellativa his addi possunt?

R. Nomina Frumentorum, ut Triticum; Pensorum, ut Lana; Herbarum, ut Salvia; Udorum, ut Cereisia; Metallorum, ut Aurum.

Q. Quænam Neutra Plurali tres tantum similes retinent?

R. Hordeum, Far, &c. Vid. Gram.

Q. Quænam Mascula carent Plurali?

R. Hesperus, &c. p. 30.

Q. Quænam Fæminina carent Plurali?

R. Pubes, &c.

Q. Quænam verò tres similes Casus Plurali retinent?

R. Soboles, Labes, & omnia Quintæ, præter Rhetorica, &c. quæ voces sunt totæ in Plurali.

Q. Quænam Muliebria solent his annectere Grammatici?

R. Stultitia, &c. atq; id genus innumera.

Q. Quænam Neutra carent Plurali?

R. Delicium, Senium, &c. pag. 30. & hujusmodi multa.

Q. Quænam Mascula Singulari deficiunt?

R. Manes, &c. Gabii, Locri, & hujusmodi alia?

Q. Quænam Fæminina Singulari carent?

R. Exuviae, Phaleræ, &c. Thebæ, & Athenæ, &c. hujusmodi genus Nomina Locorum.

Q. Quænam Neutra carent Singulari?

R. Mænia, Tesqua, &c. quibus jungi possunt Pluralia Nomina, ut Bacchanalia.

Of Heteroclites that want Number.

Q. Of Heteroclites that want Number, which want the Plural?

A. All Proper Names having a restraining Nature, as *Mirs*, &c.

Q. What Appellatives may be added to these?

A. The Names of Grain, of things weighed, Herbs, Liquors, and Metals.

Q. What Neuters have only three like Cases in the Plural Number?

A. *Hordeum*, &c. See the Grammar.

Q. What Masculines want the Plural?

A. *Hesperus*, &c. p. 30.

Q. What Feminines want the Plural?

A. *Pubes*, &c.

Q. What Words will have three like Cases in the Plural?

A. *Soboles*, *Labe*, and all Nouns of the fifth Declension, except *Res*, &c. which have the Plural Number entire.

Q. What Feminines do Grammarians use to add to these?

A. *Stultitia*, &c. and a world of the like.

Q. What Neuters want the Plural?

A. *Delicium*, &c. and many others.

Q. What Masculines want the Singular?

A. *Manes*, *Majores*, &c.

Q. What Feminines want the Singular?

A. *Exuvia*, &c. *Thebæ*, and *Athenæ*, and some such like Names of Places.

Q. What Neuters want the Singular?

A. *Mania*, &c. to which may be added Names of Feasts, as *Bacchanalia*.

De Heteroclitis Redundantibus.

Q. Ex Heteroclitis Redundantibus, quænam Ge
& vocem variant?

R. Tonitrus, Tonitru, &c. Gram. p. 31. & h
generis ferè innumera.

Q. Quænam Nomina Græca novum Latini
culativo pariunt?

R. Panther, Panthera, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina variant Nominativum,
nente interim sensu & genere uno?

R. Gibbus, Gibber, &c. ut in Regula; item
pariunt or & os, ut Honor, &c. & accepta à Gra
ut Delphin delphinus, &c.

Q. Quænam Nomina sunt quarti Flexûs, & secun

R. Laurus, Quercus, &c.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva sunt Redundantia?

R. Quæ ab his Nominibus formantur, Arma
quin, ut Inermus inermis, (ab Arma) &c.

Q. Qualis Vox est Hilarus?

R. Ravior.

Q. Qualis verò est Hilaris?

R. Benè nota.

Comparatio Nominum.

Q. Quænam Nomina comparantur?

R. Quorum significatio augeri, minuique potest.

Q. Quid est Comparatio?

R. Variatio Dictionis per Gradus.

Q. Quot sunt Gradus Comparationis?

Of Heteroclites that are Redundant,
(that is) have too much.

Q. Of Heteroclites that are Redundant, which vary their Gender and Termination?

A. Tonitrus, Tonitru, &c. Gram. p. 31. and almost a numberless sort more.

Q. What Greek Nouns make a new Latin Noun in the Accusative Case?

A. Panther, Panthera, &c.

Q. What Nouns are those which vary their Nominative, and yet keep the same Signification and Gender?

A. 1. Gibbus, Gibber, &c. as in the Rule.

2. Nouns ending in or, and os, as Honor,

3. Some coming from the Greeks.

Q. What Nouns are both of the second and fourth Declension?

A. Laurus, &c.

Q. What Adjectives are Redundant?

A. Such as are formed of these Words, Arma. Fugum, &c. which end in us, and u, as inermus inermis, &c.

Q. What kind of a Word is Hilarus?

A. A Word seldom used.

Q. But what is Hilaris?

A. A Word well known.

Comparison of Nouns.

Q. What Nouns are Compared?

A. Such whose Signification may encrease, or be diminished.

Q. What is Comparison?

A. The Varying a Word by Degrees.

Q. How many Degrees of Comparison are there?

E. 2.

A. Three

R. Tres.

Q. Quinam sunt ?

R. Positivus, Comparativus, & Superlativus.

Q. Quinam est Gradus Positivus ?

R. Qui rem sine excessu significat, ut Albus, Neger.

Q. Quinam est Gradus Comparativus ?

R. Qui Positivi sui significationem per Adverbium magis auget, ut Albior, (i. e.) magis Albus.

Q. Quomodo fit Comparativus regulariter ?

R. A primo Positivi in i, additâ Syllabâ or, ut Albior nigri, Albior, Nigrior.

Q. Quinam est Gradus Superlativus ?

R. Qui supra positivum cum Adverbio valde, maximè significat, ut Doctissimus, (i. e.) valde maximè doctus.

Q. Unde fit Superlativus regulariter ?

R. A primo Positivi Casu in i, addendo ssimus, à Candidi Candidissimus.

Q. Quomodo Superlativum formant Positiva in

R. Adjecto rimus, ut Pulcher pulcherrimus.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?

R. Dextimus a Dexter, &c. Vid. Gram.

Q. Quænam Nomina in lis Superlativum faciunt limus ?

R. Sex ista Facilis facillimus, &c. p. 33.

Q. Quænam Nomina in us comparantur tanquam à Positivis in ens ?

R. Quæ derivantur à Dico, Loquor, Volo, Facio, ut Maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus &c.

Q. Quando fit Comparativus per magis, & Superlativus per maximè ?

R. Quoties Vocalis præcedit us finale, ut Idoneus, magis idoneus, maximè idoneus, &c.

Q. Quæ

A. Three.

Q. Which are they ?

A. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Q. What is the Positive Degree ?

A. That which signifies a thing without Excess, as *Albus*, *Niger*.

Q. What is the Comparative ?

A. That which increaseth his Positive by the Adverb *magis*, (more) as *Albior*, whiter, or more white.

Q. How is the Comparative regularly formed ?

A. From the first Case of the Positive, that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the Syllable *or*, as *Albi*, *Nigri*, *Albior*, *Nigrior*.

Q. What is the Superlative Degree ?

A. That which signifies above the Positive, by *most*, or *greatest*; as *learnedest*, (that is) *most learned*.

Q. Whence is the Superlative regularly formed ?

A. From the first Case of his Positive that endeth in *i*, by adding *ssimus*, as from *Candidi* is made *Candidissimus* ?

Q. How do Positives ending in *er* form their Superlatives ?

A. By adding to it *rimus*, as *Pulcher Pulcherrimus*.

Q. What are excepted ?

A. *Dextimus*, &c. See the Grammar.

Q. What Nouns in *lis* make their Superlative in *limus* ?

A. These six, *Facilis facillimus*, &c. p. 33.

Q. What Nouns are compared as if from Positives in *ens* ?

A. Such as are derived from *Dico*, *Loquor*, *Volo*, *Facio*, as *Maledicus*, &c.

Q. When is the Comparative rendred by *magis*, and the Superlative by *maxime* ?

A. When a Vowel goeth before *us* in the end, as *Idoneus*, &c.

Q. Quænam in legendis Authoribus raro occurrunt, atq; igitur raro usurpanda?

R. Assiduus, Assiduior, &c. p. 33.

Q. Quænam alia Adjectiva excipiuntur à Regula præcedente, & proinde dicuntur Anomala?

R. Bonus, Melior, Optimus, &c. Gram. p. 34.

Q. Quænam Comparatio dicitur Defectiva?

R. Cui deest aliquis Comparationis Gradus.

Q. Quænam Nomina carent Comparativo?

R. Novus novissimus, &c. p. 34.

Q. Quænam carent Superlativo?

R. Opimus, Opimior, &c. p. ib.

Q. Annon fit Comparatio à Substantivis?

R. Imò interdum, sed abusive, ut Nero, Neronior.

De Pronomine.

Q. Quid est Pronomen?

R. Pars Orationis quæ in demonstranda aut repetenda re aliqua utimur.

Q. Quot sunt Pronomina?

R. Quindecim.

Q. Quænam sunt?

R. Ego, Tu, &c.

Q. Quænam his addi possunt?

R. Composita eorum, ut Egomet, Tute, Idem, & similia, ut etiam Qui quæ quod.

Q. Quænam accidunt Pronomini?

R. Species, Numerus, Casus, Genus, Declinatio, Persona, Figura.

Q. Quotplex est Pronominum Species?

R. Duplex: Primitiva, & Derivativa.

Q. Quænam sunt Primitiva?

R. Quæ sunt primæ Voces, scil. Ego, Tu, Sui, &c.

Q. Quot sunt genera Primitivorum?

R. Duo:

Q. What (Comparatives and Superlatives) are seldom found in Authors, and therefore are seldom to be used?

A. *Affiduus, Affiduior, &c.* p. 33.

Q. What other Adjectives are excepted from the former Rule, and therefore are called Irregular?

A. *Bonus, Melior, Optimus, &c.*

Q. What Comparison is called Defective?

A. That which wanteth one Degree of Comparison.

Q. What Nouns want the Comparative?

A. *Novus novissimus, &c.*

Q. What want the Superlative?

A. *Optimus optimior, &c.*

Q. Is there not Comparison made from Substantives?

A. Yes sometimes, but absurdly, as *Nero Neronior, &c.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A Part of Speech, which we use in demonstrating or shewing a thing.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Which are they?

A. *Ego, Tu, Sui, &c.*

Q. What more may be added to these?

A. Their Compounds, *Egomet, Tute, Idem*, and the like; as also *Qui quæ quod*.

Q. What happen (appertain) to a Pronoun?

A. Kind, Number, Case, Gender, Declension, Person, Figure.

Q. How many kinds of Pronouns are there?

A. Two: Primitive, and Derivative.

Q. Which are Primitives?

A. Those that are first Words, viz. *Ego, Tu, Sui, &c.*

Q. How many sorts of Primitives are there?

R. Duo : Demonstrativum, & Relativum.

Q. Quænam sunt Demonstrativa?

R. Eadem quæ & Primitiva, viz. Ego, Tu, Sui, Ille, &c.

Q. Quænam sunt Relativa?

R. Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is, Idem, & Qui.

Q. Quænam sunt Derivativa?

R. Meus, Tuus, Suus, &c.

Q. Quot sunt genera Derivativorum?

R. Duo : Possessivum, & Gentile.

Q. Quænam sunt Possessiva?

R. Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester.

Q. Quænam dicuntur Gentilia?

R. Quæ Gentem aut Nationem, vel partes & sedes significant, ut Nostras, Vestras, & Nomen Cujus.

Q. Quotuplex est Pronominum Numerus?

R. Duplex : Singularis, ut Ego, Pluralis, ut Nos.

Q. Quot sunt Pronominum Casus?

R. Sex, quemadmodum in Nomine.

Q. Quo Casu carent Pronomina?

R. Omnia Pronomina carent Vocativo, præter hæc, Tu, Meus, Noster, & Nostras.

Q. Quot sunt Genera Pronominibus?

R. Perinde, ut in Adjectivis Nominibus; alia enim ad tria Genera referuntur, ut Ego, Tu, Sui; alia per tria Genera variantur, ut Meus mea meum.

Q. Quot sunt Pronominum Declinationes?

R. Quatuor.

Q. Quomodo exit Genitivus Primæ Declinationis?

R. In i, ut Ego, Tu, Genitivo Mei, Tui; & Sui quod Nominativo caret in utroq; Numero.

Q. Quomodo exit Genitivus secundæ Declinationis?

R. In ius & jus, ut Ille, Genitivo illius, &c. Huius, &c.

Q. Quomodo exit Genitivus tertiæ?

R. In

A. Two: Demonstrative, and Relative.

Q. Which are Demonstratives?

A. The same with the Primitive, viz. *Ego, Tu, &c.*

Q. Which are Relatives?

A. *Ille, Ipse, &c.* as in the Latin.

Q. Which are Derivatives?

A. *Meus, Tuus, Suus, &c.*

Q. How many kinds of Derivatives are there?

A. Two: Possessive, and Gentile.

Q. Which are Possessives?

A. *Meus, Tuus, &c.*

Q. Which are called Gentiles?

A. Those that betoken a Country, or Nation, Party, or Sex, as *Noster, Vester*, and the Noun *Cujus*.

Q. How many Numbers of Pronouns are there?

A. Two: the Singular, as *Ego*: the Plural, as *Nos*.

Q. How many Cases have Pronouns?

A. Six, as in the Noun.

Q. What Case do Pronouns want?

A. All Pronouns want the Vocative, except these four, *Tu, Meus, Noster*, and *Noster*.

Q. How many Genders have Pronouns?

A. The like as Nouns Adjectives: Some are reduced to three Genders, as *Ego, Tu, Sui*; others are varied by three Genders, as *Meus mea meum*.

Q. How many are the Declensions of Pronouns?

A. Four.

Q. How doth the Genitive of the first Declension end?

A. In *i*, as *Ego, Tu*, in the Genitive, *Mei, Tui*; and *Sui*, which wants the Nominative in both Numbers.

Q. How doth the Genitive of the second end?

A. In *ius*, and *jus*, as *Ille*, in the Genitive *illius*; *Hic*, *hujus*.

Q. How doth the Genitive of the third end?

A. In

R. In i, æ, i, quemadmodum Nominum Adjectivorum quæ per tres Terminationes variantur.

Da Exemplum.

Nominat. Meus mea meum, Gen. Mei meæ mei, &c.

Q. Quomodo terminatur Genitivus Quartæ?

R. In atis.

Da Exemplum.

Nominat. Nostras, Gen. Nostratis, &c. quorum obliqui in utroq; Numero ad formam tertiæ Declinationis inflectuntur.

Q. Quot sunt Pronominum Personæ?

R. Tres; Prima, Secunda, Tertia, ut Ego, Tu, Ille.

Q. Quotuplex est Pronominum Figura?

R. Duplex: Simplex, ut Ego; Composita, ut Egoipse.

Q. Quomodo componuntur Pronomina?

R. Sex modis.

Q. Quinam primus?

R. Primò componuntur inter se, ut Egoipse, Tuipse, &c. sic Istic, istæc. istoc, &c.

Q. Quinam Secundus?

R. Cum Nominibus, ut Cujusmodi, &c.

Q. Quinam Tertius?

R. Cum Præpositionibus, ut mecum, &c.

Q. Quinam Quartus?

R. Cum Adverbiis,

ut { Eccum
Eccam } ab ecce
Eccos } & is.
Eccas }

{ Ellum
Ellam } ab ecce
Ellos } & ille.
Ellas }

Ut & Idem ab Is & Demum.

Q. Quinam Quintus?

R. Cum Conjunctione, ut hiccine, &c.

*

Q. Qui-

A. In *i, æ, i*, as Nouns Adjectives which are varied by three Terminations.

Give an Example.

Nominat. *Meus mea meum, &c.*

Q. How ends the Genitive of the Fourth Declension?

A. In *atis*.

Give an Example.

Nominat. *Nostras, &c.* whose oblique Cases are declined after the manner of Nouns of the third Declension?

Q. How many Persons have Pronouns:

A. Three: First, Second, Third; as *Ego, Tu, ille*.

Q. How many Figures of Pronouns are there?

A. Two: Simple, as *Ego*; Compound, as *Ego me*.

Q. How many ways are Pronouns compounded?

A. Six.

Q. Which is the First?

A. First they are Compounded between themselves, as *Egumse, &c.* as in the Latin.

Q. What is the Second?

A. With Nouns, as *Cujusmodi, &c.*

Q. What is the Third?

A. With Prepositions, as *Mecum, &c.*

Q. What is the Fourth?

A. With Adverbs, as *Eccum ab ecce, &c.* as in the Latin.

Q. What is the Fifth?

A. With a Conjunction, as *hiccine, &c.*

Q. What

Q. Quinam Sextus ?

R. Cum Syllabicis Adjectionibus, ut met, me, te, e, pt, (cine.)

Q. Quibus Personis additur met ?

R. Primæ, & Secundæ, ut Egomet, &c. sic Sibimet, Semet.

Q. Quare non dicimus Tumet in Recto ?

R. Ne putetur esse Verbum à Tumeo, sed Tuimet, Tibimet, Nosmet, &c. sunt in usu.

Q. Quibus Personis adjicitur te ?

R. Istis, Tu, & Te; ut Tute, Tete.

Q. Quibus adjicitur ce ?

R. Obliquis horum Pronominum, quotiès desinunt in s, ut Hujusce, Hiscce, Illiusce, &c.

Q. Quibus apponitur pte ?

R. Istis Ablativis Meâ, Tuâ, &c. ut Meapte, Tuapte, &c.

Q. Annon interdum Masculinis & Neutris adjici solet ?

R. Imò, ut Meopte labore, Tuopte Marte, &c.

Q. Quomodo componuntur quis & qui ?

R. Quis in Compositione his Particulis postponitur,

| | | |
|-------|--------|----------|
| En | } ut { | Ecquis. |
| Nc | | Nequis. |
| Alius | | Aliquis. |
| Num | | Numquis. |
| Si | | Siquis. |

Et hæc, tam in Fæminino Singulari, quàm in Neutro Plurali, qua habent, non quæ ; ut Siqui Mulier, Nequa Flagitia, &c.

Præter Ecquis, quod utrumq; in Fæminino habere reperitur, ecquæ, & ecqua.

Q. Quibus Particulis præponitur Quis in Compositione ?

R. Hiscce,

Q. What is the Sixth?

A. With Syllabical Additions, as *met*, &c.

Q. What Persons is *met* added to?

A. To the first and second, as *Egomet*, &c.

Q. Why do not we say *Tumet* in the Nominative Case;

A. Lest it should be thought to be a Verb, from *Tumeo*; but *Tuimet*, &c. are in use.

Q. What Persons is *te* joyned to?

A. To these, *Tu*, and *Te*, as *Tute*, *Tete*.

Q. To what (Cases) is *ce* joyned?

A. The Oblique Cases of these Pronouns, when they end in *s*, as *Hujusce*, &c.

Q. To what is *pte* affixed?

A. To these Ablatives, *Meâ*, *Tuâ*, &c.

Q. Is it not sometimes joyned to Masculines and Neuters?

A. Yes, as *Meopte*, &c.

Q. How are *quis* and *qui* compounded?

A. *Quis* in Composition is put behind these Particles,

En, *Ne*, *Alius*, *Num*, *Si*, &c.

which have, in the Feminine Singular, as well as in the Neuter Plural, *qua*, and not *quæ*; as *Siqua*, &c.

Except *Ecquis*, which hath both (*quæ* and *qua*), as *Ecqua* (Mulier.)

Q. What Particles is *Quis* set before in Composition?

A. These,

R. Hicce, { Nam
Piam
Puras
Quam
Quæ } ut { Quisquam.
Quispiam.
Quis putas.
Quisquam.
Quisque.

Et hæc ubiq; (præterquam in Ablativo Singulari quæ habent, non qua; ut Quænam Doctrina.

Q. Annon Quis cum seipso componitur?

R. In d, & hoc modo variatur, Nominat. Quis quicquid, Accusat. quicquid, Ablat. Quoquoquaqua, quoquo.

Q. Quibus Particulis præponitur Qui in Compositione?

R. Quatuor, viz. { dam
vis
libet
cunque } ut { Quidam.
Quivis
Quilibet
Quicumque.

Et hæc ubiq; (præterquam in Ablativo Singulari quæ retinent, non qua, ut quædam Puella, &c.

De Verbo.

Q. Quid est Verbum?

R. Pars Orationis, quæ Modis & Temporibus flexa, esse aliquid, aut agere vel pati, significat.

Q. Quotplex est Verbum?

R. Duplex: Personale, & Impersonale.

Q. Quid est Verbum Personale?

R. Quod tribus Personis distinguitur in utroque Numero, ut ego Lego, tu Legis, &c.

Q. Quid est Verbum Impersonale?

R. Quod diversarum Personarum Vocibus distinguitur, nec Numeri certam significationem habet nisi adjuncto Casu obliquo, ut Pœnit me, &c.

Q. Quæ

A. *These, Nam, Piam, &c. as in the Latin.*

And these, every where, (except in the Ablative Singular) have *quæ*, and not *qua*, &c.

Q. Is not *Quis* compounded with it self?

A. Yes, and is this way declined, Nominat. *Quisquis*, &c.

Q. What Particles is *Qui* set before in Composition?

A. Four, viz. *dam, vis, libet, cunq;* &c.

Which retain *quæ*, and not *qua*, (except in the Ablative Singular) as *quadam Puella*, &c.

Of a Verb.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A Part of Speech, declined with Moods and Tenses, which signifies something is, doth, or suffereth.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Personal, and Impersonal.

Q. What is a Verb Personal?

A. That which is distinguished by three Persons in both Numbers, as *ego Lego*, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonal?

A. That which is not distinguished by divers Persons, nor signifieth certainly any Number, but by the oblique Case joyned to it, as *it repenteth me*, &c.

Q. What

Q. Quænam accidunt Verbo?

R. Hæc, Genus, Modus, Tempus, Figura, Species, Persona, Numerus, Conjugatio.

Q. Quot sunt Verborum Genera?

R. Quinque; Activum, Passivum, Neutrum, Deponens, Commune,

Q. Quid est Verbum Activum?

R. Quod agere significat, & in o finitur, ut Amo: assumendo verò r, Passivum formare potest, ut Amor.

Q. Quid est Verbum Passivum?

R. Quod pati significat, & in or finitur, Activi formam (dempto r) potest resumere, ut Amor, Amari.

Q. Quid est Verbum Neutrum?

R. Quod in o, vel m, finitur; nec admittit r, ut Curro, Sum.

Q. Quot sunt Neutrorum genera?

R. Tria: Substantivum, Absolutum, & Transitivum.

Q. Quid est Verbum Substantivum?

R. Quod Subsistentiam rei significat, ut Sum.

Q. Quid est Absolutum?

R. Quod ipsum per se Sensum absolvit, ut Dormio.

Q. Quid est Transitivum?

R. Cujus Actio in rem cognatæ significationis transit, ut Carro.

Q. An non datur aliud Genus Neutrorum præter hæc tria?

R. Sunt quæ Simplicia quidem Neutra sunt, Composita verò vim agendi concipiunt, ut Eo, Adeo, Mihi, go, Commingo.

Q. Quid est Verbum Deponens?

R. Quod in or finitur, vel Activi significationem habet, ut Loquor Verbum; vel Neutrius, ut Philosophor.

Q. Quid est Verbum Commune?

R. Quod in or finitur, tam Activam quam Passivam

Q. What belong to a Verb ?

A. These: Kind, Mood, Tense, Figure, Sort, Person, Number, and Conjugation.

Q. How many kinds of Verbs are there ?

A. Five: Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

Q. What is a Verb Active ?

A. That which signifieth to do, and endeth in o, as Amo, and by taking r, may form a Passive, as Amor.

Q. What is a Verb Passive ?

A. That which signifies to suffer, and ends in or, as Amor, and by putting away r, may be an Active, as Amo.

Q. What is a Verb Neuter ?

A. That which ends in o, or m, and cannot take r to make him a Passive, as Curro, Sum.

Q. How many sorts of Neuters are there ?

A. Three: Substantive, Absolute, and Transitive.

Q. What is a Verb Substantive ?

A. That which signifieth the being of a Thing, as Sum.

Q. What is a Verb Absolute ?

A. Which compleats the Sense by it self, as Dormio, I sleep.

Q. What is a Verb Transitive ?

A. That whose Action passeth into a Thing of near signification, as Curro, I run.

Q. Is there not another kind of Neuter, besides these three ?

A. There are some which being Simple are Neuters; but in Composition conceive an Active Power, as Eo, Adeo.

Q. What is a Verb Deponent ?

A. That which, ending in or, hath either the Signification (of a Verb) Active, or Neuter, as Philosophor.

Q. What is a Verb Common ?

A. That which, ending in or, hath both an Active, and Passive

vam significationem obtinet, ut Veneror, &c, multis id genus aliis, quæ passim apud Veteres reperias.

Q. Quot sunt Verborum Modi ?

R. Sex, viz. Indicativus, Imperativus, Optativus, Potentialis, Subjunctivus, & Infinitivus.

Q. Quid est modus Indicativus ?

R. Qui simpliciter aliquid fieri, aut non fieri, denotat.

Q. Quid est Imperativus ?

R. Imperativus (qui etiam Permissivus, & Hortativus dicitur) est quo ad imperandum, rogandum, hortandum utimur ; habetq; Præsens duplex, & alia Tempora.

Q. Quid est Optativus ?

R. Quo optamus rem aliquam fieri, nec refert facta sit, an fiat, vel facienda sit.

Q. Quid in hoc Modo notandum ?

R. Quod Præsens hujus Modi quandoq; assumptionem significationem Futuri.

Q. Quid est Potentialis ?

R. Quo posse, velle, aut debere fieri aliquid significamus.

Q. Quid est Subjunctivus ?

R. Qui, nisi alteri subjiciatur Orationi, per se sententiam non absolvit.

Q. Quid de his tribus Modis notandum est ?

R. Quod hi tres Modi Temporum Vocibus per se conveniant.

Q. Quid est Infinitivus ?

R. Qui aliquid agere aut pati significat, atque eandem Numeri & Personæ Differentiam.

Q. Quot sunt Tempora Verborum ?

R. Quinque, viz. Præsens, Imperfectum, Perfectum, Plusquam Perfectum, & Futurum.

Q. Quid est Tempus Præsens ?

passive signification, as *Veneror*, &c. with many like, which you shall frequently find amongst the Ancients.

Q. How many Moods of Verbs are there?

A. Six, to wit, the Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Potential, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood?

A. Such as simply describeth a thing done, or not done.

Q. What is the Imperative?

A. The Imperative (which is likewise called the Permissive, or Hortative Mood) is that which we use in commanding, entreating, or exhorting; and hath a double Present, and no other Tense.

Q. What is the Optative?

A. That in which we wish a thing done; it matters not whether it is, hath been, or shall be, done.

Q. What is to be observed in this Mood?

A. That the Present Tense of this Mood sometimes hath the signification of the Future.

Q. What is the Potential?

A. That where we signify able, will, or ought to be, done.

Q. What is the Subjunctive?

A. That which, unless it be joyned to another, will not compleat a Sentence.

Q. What is observable of these three Moods?

A. That they agree through their Tenses, having the same Words.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood?

A. That which signifieth to do, or suffer, without a certain difference of Number, or Person.

Q. How many are the Tenses of Verbs?

A. Five, to wit, the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Preterpluperfect, and Future.

Q. What is the Present Tense?

F 3

A. That

R. Quo Actio nunc geri significatur, ut Scribo.

Q. Quid est Imperfectum ?

R. Quod prius aliquid in agendo fuisse designat non tamen absolutam tunc temporis fuisse actionem.

Q. Quid est Perfectum ?

R. Quod præteritam, absolutamq; denotat actionem.

Q. Quid est Plusquamperfectum ?

R. Quo actio jam diu in præterito significatur.

Q. Quid est Futurum ?

R. Quo res in futuro gerenda denotatur.

Q. Quodnam Tempus dicitur exactum ?

R. Subjunctivi Futurum, quod Præteriti, simul & Futuri, significationem habet.

Q. Quotuplex est Figura ?

R. Duplex : Simplex, ut Facio ; Composita, ut Confacio.

Q. Quotuplex est Species ?

R. Duplex : Primitiva, quæ est prima Verbi Positio ; & Derivativa, quæ à Primitiva deducitur.

Q. Quot sunt Genera Derivativorum ?

R. Quinque ; scilicet. 1. Inchoativa, quæ desinunt in -sco, ut Labasco, &c. 2. Frequentativa, quæ desinunt in -to, -so, -xo, aut -tor, ut Visito, Quasso, Texo, Sollicitor, quod spectant quæ Apparativa vocantur, ut Vellico, &c. 3. Desiderativa, quæ finiuntur in -urio, ut Lectorio, &c. 4. Diminutiva, quæ in -lo, vel -lulus exeunt, ut Sorbillo, Picillo. 5. Imitativa, ut Patillo, Atticillo, quæ formâ Latini tamen non admodum desinunt.

Q. Quot sunt Personæ ?

R. Tres : Prima, ut Lego ; Secunda, ut Legis ; Tertia, ut Legit.

Q. Quot sunt Numeri ?

R. Duo ; Singularis, ut Lego ; Pluralis, ut Legimus.

Q. Quot sunt Conjugationes ?

R. Quatuor ; de quibus, in Rudimentis Anglicis abundè satis traditum est.

A. That whereby an Action is signified to be now a doing, as *Scribo*, I write.

Q. What is the Imperfect ?

A. That which signifieth a thing to have been in doing, but at that time not perfected.

Q. What is the Perfect ?

A. That which signifieth the Action done, and past.

Q. What is the Preterpluperfect ?

A. That which signifieth the Action done long since.

Q. What is the Future ?

A. That which signifieth a thing to be done in time to come.

Q. What Tense is called the exact Tense ?

A. The Future of the Subjunctive Mood, because it hath the signification of the Preterperfect, and Future.

Q. How many Figures hath a Verb ?

A. Two: Simple, as *Facio*; Compound, as *Calefacio*.

Q. How many sorts (of Verbs) are there ?

A. Two: Primitive, which is the first Position of the Verb; and Derivative, which is derived from the Primitive.

Q. How many kinds of Derivatives are there ?

A. Five: 1. Inchoatives, which end in *sco*, as *Labasco*.

2. Frequentatives, that end in *to*, *so*, *xo*, or *tor*, as *Vitio*, &c. to which belong Apparatives, as *Vellio*, &c.

3. Desideratives, which end in *-urio*, as *Lecturio*. 4. Diminutives, ending in *lo*, or *llo*, as *Sorbillo*, &c. 5. Imitatives, as *Patriſſo*, &c. with which form, the Latins are

not much delighted.

Q. How many Persons are there ?

A. Three: the First, as *Lego*, I read; the Second, as

Legis, thou readeſt; the Third, as *Legit*, he readeth.

Q. How many Numbers are there ?

A. Two: Singular, as *Lego*; Plural, as *Legimus*.

Q. How many Conjugations are there ?

A. Four; of which enough is said in the English Rudiments. (Accidence)

As in Præsenti,

Sive

Gulielmi Lili REGULÆ

De

Præteritis, & Supinis, Verborum

De Præteritis Verborum Simplicium.

Q. Quomodo As in Præsenti Primæ Conjugationis format Præteritum?

A. In avi, ut No nas navi, &c.

Q. Quænam autem Verba excipiuntur?

R. Lavo, quod format lavi, Nexo nexui, Seco feci, &c. per ui; Do das dedi, Sto stas steti.

Q. Quomodo Es in Præsenti Secundæ Conjugationis format Præteritum?

R. In ui, ut Nigreo nigres nigrui.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Jubeo, quod habet jussi; Sorbeo, sorbui, &c. psi, &c.

Q. Quibus in Verbis Secundæ Conjugationis minatur Syllaba prima?

R. In his quatuor, Pendeo, pependi, &c.

Q. Quid si l, vel r, stet ante geo?

As in Præsentī,

OR

William Lily's RULES

Of The

Preterperfect Tenses, and Supines of Verbs.

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Simple Verbs.

Q. **H**OW doth *As* in the Present Tense of the First Conjugation form its Preterperfect Tense?

A. In *avi*, as *No nas navi*, &c.

Q. But what Verbs are excepted?

A. *Lavo*, which makes *lavi*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. How doth *Es* in the Present Tense of the Second Conjugation form its Preterperfect Tense?

A. In *ui*, as *Nigro nigres nigrui*.

Q. What Verbs are excepted?

A. *Fubeo*, which makes *jussi*, &c.

Q. In what Verbs of the Second Conjugation is the first Syllable doubled (in the Preterperfect Tense?)

A. In these four, *Pendeo pependi*, &c.

Q. What if *h*, or *r*, stand before *geo*?

F 4

A. *Geo*

R. Geo vertitur in fi, ut Urgeourfi; Mulgeo m
fi, & mulxi.

Q. Quænam autem Verba in geo formant xi?

R. Frigeo frixi, Lugeo luxi, & Augeo auxi.

Q. Quænam Verba Dissyllaba Præteritum in vi
mant?

R. Fleo flevi, &c.

Q. Quænam Trissyllaba Præteritum suum in fi
mant?

R. Maneo mansi, &c. Vide Regulam.

Q. Quomodo Præteritum formant Verba in ve

R. In vi, ut Ferveo servi.

Q. Quid autem posset niveo, & inde satum Co
niveo?

R. Nivi & nixi.

Q. Quænam Verba formant yi?

R. Cico civi, Vico vievi.

Q. Quomodo Præteritum formabit Tertia Con
gatio?

R. Mutando Terminationem Primæ Personæ Pre
sentis.

Q. Quid fit bo?

R. Bō fit bi, ut Lambo lambi.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Scribo scripsi, Nubo nupsi, Cumbo cubui.

Q. Quid fit co?

R. Co fit ci, ut Vinco vici.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Parco peperci, & parsi; Dico dixi, Duco duci.

Q. Quid fit do?

R. Do fit di, ut Mando mandi.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Scindo scidi, &c. Vado, &c, quæ semper fi
ciunt fi.

Q. Quid fit go?

R. Go fit gi, ut

A. Geomakes *fi*, as *Urgeo urfi*, &c.

Q. But what Verbs in *geo* make *xi*?

A. *Frigeo*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What Verbs of two Syllables make their Perfect in *vi*?

A. *Fleo flevi*, &c.

Q. What Verbs of three Syllables make their Perfect in *fi*?

A. *Maneo mansi*, &c. See the Rule.

Q. How do Verbs in *ueo* make their Preterperfect Tense?

A. In *vi*, as *Ferveo fervi*.

Q. What makes *Niveo*, and its Compound *Conniveo*?

A. *Nivi*, and *nixi*.

Q. What Verbs make *vi*?

A. *Cico civi*, &c.

Q. How doth the Third Conjugation form the Perfect Tense?

A. By changing the Termination of the First Person of the Present Tense.

Q. What does *bo* make?

A. *Bi*, as *Lamba lambi*.

Q. What Verbs are excepted?

A. *Scribo scripsi*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What doth *co* make?

A. *Ci*, as *Vinco vici*.

Q. What Verbs are excepted?

A. *Parco*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What makes *do*?

A. *Di*, as *Mando mandi*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Scindo*, &c.

Q. What doth *go* make?

A. *Xi*,

- R. Go fit xi, ut Jungo junxi.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Quæ habent r ante go faciunt si, ut Spargo spar.
 Q. Quid fit ho ?
 R. Ho fit xi, ut Traho traxi.
 Q. Quid fit lo ?
 R. Lo fit ui, ut Colo colui.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Psallo falli, &c.
 Q. Quid fit mo ?
 R. Mo fit ui, ut Vomo vomui.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Emo emi, Como compsi, &c. Premo pressi.
 Q. Quid fit no ?
 R. No fit vi, ut Sino sivi.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Temno tempfi, Sterno stravi, &c.
 Q. Quid fit po ?
 R. Po fit psi, ut Scalpo scalpfi.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Rumpo rupi, &c.
 Q. Quid fit quo ?
 R. Quo fit qui, ut Linquo liqui.
 Q. Quodnam Verbum excipitur ?
 R. Coquo coxi.
 Q. Quid fit ro ?
 R. Ro fit vi, ut Sero sevi (pro planto ;) quod mu-
 rans significatum, dat serui.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Verro verri & versi, Uro ussi, &c.
 Q. Quid formabit so ?
 R. So formabit sivi, ut Accerso accersivi, &c.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?
 R. Capesso capeffi, & capeffivi, &c.
 Q. Quid fit sco ?
 R. Sco fit vi, ut Pasco payi.

A. Xi, as *Fungo junxi.*

Q. Which are excepted?

A. Such as have *r* before *go* make *si*, as *Spargo sparſi*,
but *Ago* makes *egi*, &c.

Q. What doth *ho* make?

A. Xi, as *Trabo traxi.*

Q. What makes *lo*?

A. Vi, as *Colo colui.*

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Psallo*, &c.

Q. What makes *mo*?

A. Vi, as *Vomo vomui.*

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Emo emi*, &c.

Q. What makes *no*?

A. Vi, as *Sino ſivi.*

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Temno*, &c.

Q. What makes *po*?

A. *Pſi*, as *Scalpo ſcalpſi.*

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Rumpo*, &c.

Q. What makes *quo*?

A. *Qui*, as *Liquo liqui.*

Q. What Verb is excepted?

A. *Coquo coxi.*

Q. What makes *ro*?

A. Vi, as *Sero ſevi.*

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Verro verri* & *verſi.*

Q. What will *ſo* form?

A. *Sivi*, as *Accerſo accerſivi.*

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Capeſſo capeſſi* and *capeſſivi.*

Q. What doth *ſco* make?

A. Vi, as *Paſco pavi.*

Q. What

- Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Posco poposci, &c.
 Q. Quid fit to?
 R. To fit ti, ut Verto verti.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Sisto sisti, Mitto misi, &c.
 Q. Quid fit ab ecto?
 R. Exi, ut Flecto flexi.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Pecto pexui & pexi, Necto nexui nexi.
 Q. Quid fit vo?
 R. Vo fit vi, ut Volvo volvi.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Vivo vixi.
 Q. Quid fit xo?
 R. Xo fit ui, ut Nexo nexui, &c.
 Q. Quid fit cio?
 R. Fit cio ci, ut Facio feci, &c.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Lacio lexi, Specio spexi.
 Q. Quid fit dio?
 R. Fit dio di, ut Fodio fodi.
 Q. Quid fit gio?
 R. Fit gio gi, ut Fugio fugi.
 Q. Quid fit pio?
 R. Fit pio pi, ut Capió cepi.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Cupio cupivi, &c.
 Q. Quid fit rio?
 R. Fit rio ri, ut Pario peperí.
 Q. Quid fit tio?
 R. Fit tio ssi, ut Quatio quassi.
 Q. Quid fit üo?
 R. Üo fit üi, ut Statuo statui.
 Q. Quænam excipiuntur?
 R. Pluo plui & pluvi, Struo struxi, & Fluo fluxi.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Posco poposci.

Q. What doth to make?

A. Ti, as *Verto verti*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Sisto, &c.

Q. What is made from *ecto*?

A. Exi, as *Flecto flexi*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Pecto, &c.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. Vi, as *Volvo volvi*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Vivo vixi (only.)

Q. What is *xo* made?

A. Ui, as *Nexo nexui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

A. Ci, as *Facio feci*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Lacio lexi, &c.

Q. What is *dio* made?

A. Di, as *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. Gi, as *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. Pi, as *Cepio cepi*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Cupio cupivi, &c.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. Ri, as *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. Ss, as *Quatio quassi*.

Q. What is *uo* made?

A. Ui, as *Statuo statui*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Pluo, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. What

Q. In Quarta Conjugatione quid format is?

R. Ivi, ut Scio scivi.

Q. Quænam Verba excipiuntur?

R. Venio dans veni, Cambio campsi, &c. p. 49.

De Compositorum Verborum Præteritiis.

Q. Quodnam Præteritum dat Verbum Compositum?

R. Idem quod Simplex, ut Doceo docui, Edocui edocui.

Q. Quot Exceptiones admittit hæc Regula?

R. Sedecim.

Q. Quænam est prima?

R. Syllaba, quam Simplex geminat, non geminatur in Composito.

Q. Quænam verò Composita primam geminant?

R. Præcurro, Excurro, Repungo, &c.

Q. Quænam est secunda?

R. Compositum à Plico cum Sub, ut Supplicio; vel Nomine, ut Multiplico, formabit plicavi: sed Applicio, &c. formabunt üi vel avi.

Q. Quænam est tertia?

R. Quamvis Oleo vult olui, tamen ejus Compositum formabit olevi.

Q. Quænam verò Composita ab Oleo formam Verbo Simplicis sequuntur?

R. Redolco, & Subolco.

Q. Quænam quarta?

R. Omnia Composita à Pungo formabunt punxi tantum Repungo format repupugi, & repunxi.

Q. Quænam quinta?

Q. What doth *is* form in the Fourth Conjugation?

A. *Ivi*, as *Scio sciivi*.

Q. What Verbs are excepted?

A. *Venio*, &c.

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbs.

Q. What Preterperfect (Tense) doth a Verb Compound make?

A. The same as the Simple.

Q. What Exceptions doth this Rule admit of?

A. Sixteen.

Q. Which is the first?

A. The Syllable which the Simple (Verb) doubleth, is not doubled in the Compound.

Q. But What Compounds double the first?

A. *Præcurro*, &c.

Q. Which is the second?

A. The Compounds of *Plico* with *Sub*, (as *Supplico*) or a Noun, as *Multiplico*, &c.

Q. Which is the third?

A. Though *Oleo* makes *olevi*, yet his Compound makes *olevi*.

Q. But what Compounds of *Oleo* keep the form of the Simple Verb?

A. *Redoleo*, and *Suboleo*.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. All the Compounds of *Pungo* make *punxi*, only *Repungo* forms *repupugi*, and *repunxi*.

Q. Which is the fifth?

A. The

R. Natum à do, quando est Inflexio tertia, format didi, ut Addo, &c. Et natum à Sto habet stiti.

Q. Quænam est sexta?

R. Si Verba hæc Simplicia componantur, Vocalem primam Præsens & Præteriti in e mutant, ut Damno, &c. Et Pario (cujus nata Comperio & Reperio dant peri,) cætera, velut Aperio, & Operio, dant perui.

Q. Quænam est Exceptio septima?

R. Compesco & Dispesco, Composita à Pastro pavi, habent pescui, cætera verò usum Simplicis servant, ut Epasco.

Q. Quænam est octava?

R. Si hæc Verba componantur, Vocalem primam in (i) mutant, tam in Præsenti quàm in Præterito, viz. Habeo, Cano, &c. ut Rapio Eripio eripui; sed natum à Cano dat Præteritum per ui, ut Concino concinui.

Q. Quænam est nona?

R. Composita à Placeo primam Vocalem in (i) mutant, ut Displiceo; sed Complaceo, & Perplaceo servant (a.)

Q. Quænam est Decima?

R. Ista quatuor Composita à Pango retinent (a) viz. Depango, Oppango, Circumpango, & Repango.

Q. Quænam est undecima?

R. Quatuor ista Composita à Maneo mansi dant minui, viz. Præmineo, Eminco, Promineo, & Immineo: Cætera verò Simplicis formam servant.

Q. Quænam est duodecima?

R. Composita à Scalpo, Calco, Salto mutant (a) per (u,) ut Insculpo, Inculco, Resulto.

Q. Quænam est decima tertia?

R. Composita à Quatio, Claudio, & Lavo, rejiciunt (a,) ut à Claudio, Occludo, &c. à Quatio, Percutio, &c. à Lavo, Proluo, Diluo.

Q. Quænam

A. The Compounds of *Do*, (when of the third Declension) make *didi*, as *Addo*, &c. The Compounds of *Sto* will have *stiti*.

Q. Which is the sixth?

A. If these simple Verbs are compounded, they change the first Vowel of their Present, and Preterperfect Tenses, into *e*, as *Damno* &c.

Q. Which is the seventh Exception?

A. *Compesco*, &c.

Q. Which is the eighth?

A. These Words, when Compounded, change their first Vowel into (*i*;) both in the Present, and Preterperfect Tenses, viz. *Habeo*, &c. But the Compounds make their Preterperfect Tense in *ui*.

Q. Which is the ninth?

A. The Compounds of *Placeo* change the first Vowel into (*i*;) but *Complaceo* and *Perplaceo* keep (*a*.)

Q. Which is the tenth?

A. These four Compounds of *Pango* keep (*a*;) viz. *Depango*, &c.

Q. Which is the eleventh?

A. These four Compounds of *Maneo* make *manſi* give *minui*, as *Præmineo*, &c. The rest keep the form of the Simple Verb.

Q. Which is the twelfth?

A. The Compounds of *Scalpo*, *Calco*, *Salto*, change (*a*) into (*u*;) as *Inſculpo*, &c.

Q. Which is the thirteenth?

A. The Compounds of *Quatio*, *Clando*, and *Lavo*, cast away (*a*;) as, from *Clando*, *Occludo*, &c.

G

Q. Which

Q. Quænam est decima quarta ?

R. Si Componashæc Verba, Vocalem primam Præsentis in (i) mutant, sed non Præteriti, Ago, Emulo, &c. ut à Frango fit Refringo refregi, &c.

Q. Quænam hic sunt notanda ?

R. Perago, & Satago, ab Ago, quæ suum Simplex sequuntur; item Dego, & Cogo, quæ formant duplex & Cocgi; sic Pergo, & Surgo, à Rego, quæ formant perrexerunt, & surrexi, (mediâ Præsentis Syllabâ ademptâ)

Q. Quænam est decima quinta ?

R. Facio nil variat, nisi Præpositione præeunte, Inficio; nam Olfacio & Calfacio nihil variant.

Q. Quænam est Exceptio decima sexta ?

R. Composita à Lego mutant primam Vocalem in (i,) nisi re, le, &c. præcedant, de quibus Intellego, &c. Præteritum lexi faciunt; reliqua autem omnia legi.

De Verborum Simplicium Supinis.

Q. Quomodo discam formare Supinum ?

R. Ex Præterito.

Q. Quid format bi sibi ?

R. Tum, ut Bibi bibitum fit.

Q. Quid fit ci ?

R. Tum, ut Vici victum, &c.

Q. Quid fit di ?

R. Sum, ut Vidi visum.

Q. Quænam geminant s ?

R. Pandi passum, &c.

Q. Quid autem hic advertendum ?

R. Quod Syllabâ primâ, quam vult Præteritum geminari, non geminatur in Supinis, ut Totondi totissimum, &c.

Q. Which is the fourteenth ?

A. If you Compound these Verbs, they change the first Vowel of the Present Tense into (i,) but not the Preterperfect Tense, as Ago, &c.

Q. What is to be observed here ?

A. Perago, and Satago, from Ago, (which follow their simple Verb;) and Dego, and Cogo, (which make degi, and cegi;) So Pergo, and Surgo, from Rego, which make perlexi, and surrexi, (the middle Syllable of the Present Tense being taken away?)

Q. Which is the fifteenth ?

A. Facio varieth nothing, unless a Preposition go before it, as Infacio; for Olfacio, and Calfacio alter nothing (from their Primitive.)

Q. Which is the sixteenth Exception ?

A. The Compounds of Lego charge the first Vowel into (i,) unless re, se, &c. go before, of which Intellego, &c. make their Preterperfect Tenses lexi; all the rest make legi.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbs.

Q. How may I learn to form the Supine ?

A. From the Preterperfect Tense.

Q. What doth bi form ?

A. Tum, as Bibi bibitum.

Q. What is ci made ?

A. Cium, as Vici vitum.

Q. What is di made ?

A. Sum, as Vidi visum.

Q. What Verbs double s (in the Supine ?)

A. Pandi Passum, &c.

Q. But what is to be marked here ?

A. That the first Syllable which the Preterperfect Tense would have doubled, is not doubled in the Supines, as To-

Dedi verò datum vult.

Q. Quid fit gi?

R. Ctum, ut Legi lectum, &c. sed Fugi fugit
dat.

Q. Quid fit li?

R. Sum, ut Salli falsum, &c. sed Tuli habet latum

Q. Quid fiunt mi, ni, pi, & qui?

R. Tum, ut Emi emptum, &c.

Q. Quid fit ri?

R. Sum, ut Verri versum.

Q. Quodnam Verbum excipitur?

R. Peperi partum.

Q. Quid fit si?

R. Sum, ut Vifi visum.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Misi missum. &c. Torfi torsum & tortum, &c.

Q. Quid fit psi?

R. Tum, ut Scripsi scriptum.

Q. Quodnam Verbum excipitur?

R. Campsi campsum.

Q. Quid fit ti?

R. Tum, ut Stō steti, & Sisto stiti, statum.

Q. Quodnam Verbum excipitur?

R. Verti Versum.

Q. Quid fit vi?

R. Tum, ut Flavi flatum.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Pavi pastum, &c. ut in Regula.

Q. Quodnam dat Præteritum in iiii?

R. Itum, ut Domui domicum.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Verba in iiii quæ formant iiii in utum, ut
exutum, nisi quod Rui ruitum dat; item Secui fecit
&c.

Q. Quænam verò mutant iiii in sum?

R. Censeo censum, &c.

Q. Quid fit xi?

But *Dedi* maketh *datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Cum*, as *Legi lectum*, &c.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Sum*, as *Salli*, &c.

Q. What are *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, and *qui*, made?

A. *Tum*, as *Emi*, &c.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Sum*, as *Verri*, &c.

Q. What Verb is excepted?

A. *Peperi partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Sum*, as *Visi visum*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Misi missum*, &c.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Tum*, as *Scripti*, &c.

Q. What Verb is excepted?

A. *Campi campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Tum*, as *Sto*, &c.

Q. What Verb is excepted?

A. *Verti versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Tum*, as *Flavi flatum*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Pavi passum*, &c. as in the Rule.

Q. What doth a Preterperfect Tense in *ui* make?

A. *Itum*, as *Domui domitum*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. Verbs in *uo*, which make *ui* *utum*, as *Exui*, &c.

Q. What Verbs change *ui* into *sum*?

A. *Censeo*, &c.

Q. What is *xi* made?

R. Ctum, ut Vinxi vinctum.

Q. Quænam verò abjiciunt n ?

R. Hæc quinque, Flexi fictum, &c,

Q. Quænam autem dant xum ?

R. Flexi flexum, &c.

*De Compositorum Verborum Supinis, &
De Præteritis Verborum in Or.*

Q. Quomodo formatur unumquodq; Compositum
Supinum.

R. Ut Simplex.

Q. Num eadem Syllaba semper utriq; stat ?

R. Non, Composita enim à Tonsum faciunt tonsum
à Rui ruitum, à Saltum sultum, & à Satum situm.

Q. Quænam Verba Composita mutant a per e

R. Hæc Captum, &c. Vid. Gram. p. 53.

Q. Quid facit Verbum Edo Compositum ?

R. Non estum, sed esum ; sed Comedo formatum
utrumq;

Q. A Nosco quænam habentur ?

R. Cognitum & Agnitum : Cætera dant notum,
noscitum non est in usu.

Q. Unde Verba in or admittunt Præteritum ?

R. Ex posteriore Supino, verso (u) per us, &c
sociato sum vel fui, ut à Lectu, lectus sum vel fui

Q. At horum quodnam est notandum ?

R. Deponens, & Commun. ; nam Labor dat lapsum
&c. Vid. Gram. p. 53.

A. *Cum, as Vinxi, &c.*

Q. *What Verbs cast away n?*

A. *These Five, Finxi, &c.*

Q. *What Preterperfect Tenses make Xum?*

A. *Flexi, &c.*

Of the Supines of Verbs Compound, And of the Preterperfect Tenses of Verbs in Or.

Q. *How is every Compound Supine formed?*

A. *As the Simple.*

Q. *Does the Simple Syllable always stand to both?*

A. *No: For the Compounds of Tunsum make tufum, &c.*

Q. *What Verbs Compound change (a) into (e)?*

A. *These, Captum, &c.*

Q. *What doth the Verb Edo make, when it is Compounded?*

A. *Not Estum, but esum. But Comedo giveth both.*

Q. *What Supines have we of (the Compounds of) Nosco?*

A. *Cognitum, and Agnitum. The rest of it's Compounds make Notum; for Noscitum is not in use.*

Q. *Whence do Verbs in or form their Preterperfect Tense?*

A. *From the later Supine, by turning (u) into us, and adding sum or fui, as of Lectu lectus sum or fui.*

Q. *But, of these, what is to be noted?*

A. *Sometimes the Deponent, sometimes the Common Verb: for Labor giveth lapsus, &c. See the Grammar, p. 53.*

De Verbis quibusdam Anomalis.

Q. Quænam habent Præteritum Activæ, & Passivæ Vocis ?

R. Cœno cœnavi & cœnatus sum, &c. p. 54.

Q. Quomodo formant Neutro-Passiva Præteritum

R. Sic: Gaudeo gavissus sum, &c.

Q. Quænam Verba Præteritum accipiunt aliunde

R. Inceptivum in sco, stans pro Primario, ejusdem Præteritum adoptat, ut Tepeasco tepui, à Tepeco, &c. p. 55.

Q. Quænam Verba Præteritum fugiunt ?

R. Vergo, Ambigo, &c. Inceptiva, ut Puerales Passiva, quorum Activa Supinis caruere, ut Merui &c. Omnia Meditativa, præter Parturio, & Esurio.

Q. Quænam Verba raro, aut nunquam Supinis continent ?

R. Lambo, Mico, &c. Composita à nuo, ut Renno à Cado, ut Incido: præter Occido occasum, & Recido recasum. Item Respuo, &c. Arceo, (cujus Composita habent erciturum) Composita à gruo, ut Ingruo & quæcunq; Neutra Secundæ, formantur in iii.

Q. Quænam autem Neutra in iii gaudent Supinis

R. Oleo, Doleo, &c. Vid. Gram. p. 55.

De Verbis Defectivis.

Q. Quænam Verba dicuntur Defectiva ?

R. Quæ certis Modis, & Temporibus deficient.

Q. Quænam sunt illa ?

R. &c.

Of certain Verbs Irregular.

Q. What Verbs have their Preterperfect (both) of the Active, and Passive Voice?

A. Cæno cænavi & cænatus sum, &c.

Q. How do Neuter-Passives form their Preterperfect Tense?

A. Thus; Gaudeo gavisus sum, &c.

Q. What Verbs take their Preterperfect Tense from another (Verb?)

*A. An Inceptive in *isco*, standing for the Primitive Verb, will have the Preterperfect of the Primitive, as *Tepeesco*, &c.*

Q. What Verbs have no Preterperfect Tense?

*A. Vergo, &c. Inceptives, as *Puerasco*: and Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, as *Metuor* &c. All Meditatives, except *Parturio*, and *Esurio*.*

Q. What Verbs seldom, or never, have the Supines?

*A. Lambo, &c. the Compounds of *nuo*, as *Renuo*: of *Cado*, as *Incido*; except *Occido*, and *Recido*, which make *Occasum*, and *Recasum*. Also *Respuo*, &c. But the Compounds of *Arceo* make *ercitum*: the Compounds of *gruo*, as *Ingruo*, &c. and all Verbs Neuters of the Second Conjugation, whose Preterperfect Tenses are formed in *ui*.*

*Q. But what Verbs in *ui* have their Supines?*

A. Oleo, &c. p. 55.

Of Verbs Defectives.

Q. What Verbs are said to be Defective?

A. Such as want certain Moods and Tenses.

Q. Which are they.

A. Aio,

R. Aio, auſim, Salve, &c. quibus addenda ſunt hæc quatuor, Odi, Cepi, Memini, Novi.

Q. Quid inſuper hic notandum?

R. Quod dor, furo, for, der, Simplicitas non reperiuntur. Præterea,

| | | | |
|-----|-------|------|---------------------------|
| Dic | } pro | Dice | } Voces eſſe per Apocopen |
| Duc | | Duce | |
| Fer | | Fere | |
| Fac | | Face | |

concifas, & decurtatas.

Deniq; notandum quod Eo & Queo habent Imperfectum Ibam & Quibam, & in Futuro, Ibo & Quibo.

De Verbis Impersonalibus.

Q. Quænam Verba dicuntur Impersonalia?

R. Quæ Nominativum certæ Perſonæ non recipiunt, ſed mutatur Nominativus Perſonæ in reliquos.

Q. Quare verò dicuntur Impersonalia?

R. Non quod Perſonâ careant, ſed quia nullius Perſonæ, aut Numeri, certam ſignificationem, niſi ex adiuncto Nominis vel Pronominis Caſu, ſortiantur.

Q. Quotuplicia ſunt Impersonalia?

R. Duplicia; Activæ ſcilicet & Paſſivæ Vocis.

Q. Quænam ſunt Impersonalia Activæ Vocis?

R. Hæc, & iis ſimilia, Eſt, Inter-eſt, &c. Vid. Gram.

P. 58.

Q. Num ullum Verbum Perſonale formam Impersonalis poteſt inducere?

R. Ita: ut Impersonalia aliquando remigrant in Perſonalia.

Q. Quomodo Conjugantur Impersonalia?

R. In tertia Perſona Singulari, per omnes Modos & Tempora.

Q. Quo-

A. *Aio, Ausim, &c.* To which add these four, *Odi, &c.*

Q. What is here further to be observed ?

A. 1. That *deor, &c.* are not in use simply.

2. *Dic, for Dice, &c.* are Words cut off, and shorten'd by Apocope.

2. That *Eo, and Quco, have in the Imperfect Tense Ibam, and Quibam, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future.*

Of Verbs Impersonals.

Q. What Verbs are called Impersonals ?

A. Such as have not the Nominative Case of the certain Person, but change it (the Nominative) into an oblique Case.

Q. But why are they called Impersonals ?

A. Not because they want a Person. but that the certain Signification, or Number, cannot be had, but by the Addition of an oblique Case of the Noun, or Pronoun.

Q. How many kinds of Impersonals are there ?

A. Two : that is, of the Active, and Passive Voice.

Q. Which are Impersonals of the Active Voice ?

A. These ; *Est, Evenit, Oportet, and such like, as in the Grammar. p. 58.*

Q. Can a Verb Personal become an Impersonal ?

A. Yes : And an Impersonal may change to be a Personal.

Q. How are Impersonals Conjugated ?

A. In the Third Person Singular, through all Moods and Tenses.

Q. How

Q. Quomodo conficiuntur Impersonalia Passivè Vocis?

R. Fiunt ab omnibus Personis Activis & Neutris.

Q. Quibus carent Impersonalia ?

R. Supinis, & Gerundii Vocibus.

De Gerundiis.

Q. Quid sunt Gerundia ?

R. Voces Participiales vocari possunt, quod similia Participiis sunt, & quia parùm constat, utrum ad Verba, an ad Participia potius pertineant.

Q. Quid verò ab aliis Orationis Partibus accipiunt?

R. A Nomine Casum, à Verbo Agendi, vel Participandi, vel Neutrius, significationem.

Q. Quot sunt Gerundii Terminationes?

R. Tres:

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|---------------------------|
| { | Di | } | Genitivi Casus. |
| | Do | | Dativi, & Ablativi. |
| | Dum | | Nominativi, & Accusativi. |

Q. Quomodo majore ex parte significant Gerundia ?

R. Activè, majore ex parte, licet etiam aliquando Passivè.

De Supinis.

Q. Quid de Supinis sentiendum est ?

R. Quod meritò Participialia Verba dicuntur, omniaq; cum Gerundii Vocibus communia habent.

Q. Quomodo terminantur ?

R. Prius

Q. How are Impersonals of the Passive Voice made ?

A. From all Verbs, Active, and Neuter.

Q. What do Impersonals want ?

A. Supines and Gerunds.

Of Gerunds.

Q. What are Gerunds ?

A. They may be called Participial Words, because they are like Participles, and because it is not apparent whether they belong rather to Verbs, than Participles, we leave them in the Confines of both.

Q. But what do they take from other Parts of Speech ?

A. From the Noun, Cases ; from the Verb, the Signification Active, Passive, or Neuter.

Q. How many are the Terminations of Gerunds ?

A. Three : $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Di} \\ \text{Do} \\ \text{Dum} \end{array} \right\}$ for the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Genitive} \\ \text{Dat. \& Ab.} \\ \text{Nom. \& Ac.} \end{array} \right\}$ Cases.

Q. How do the Gerunds signify generally ?

A. For the most part Actively, though sometimes Passively.

Of Supines.

Q. What are we to understand of the Supines ?

A. That they may be rightly called Participial Words, and have all common with the Gerunds.

Q. How do they end ?

A. The

R. Prius Supinum exit in (um :) Posterius in (u.)

Q. Quomodo verò significant ?

R. Prius quidem ferè Activè, posterius verò Passivè.

De Participio.

Q. Quid est Participium ?

R. Pars Orationis inflexa Casu, quæ à Nomine, Genere, Casu, & Declinationem; à Verbo, Tempora & Significationes; ab utroque Numerum & Figuram accipit.

Q. Quot accidunt Participio ?

R. Septem : Casus, Genus, Declinatio, Tempus, Significatio, Numerus, & Figura. De Genere autem, Casu, & Declinatione, idem hic statuendum, quod supra, in Nomine, traditum est.

Q. Quot sunt Participiorum Tempora ?

R. Quatuor : viz. Participium Præsentis, Præteriti, Futuri in rus, & Futuri in dus.

Q. Quid est Participium Præsentis ?

R. Quod desinit in ans, ens, vel iens.

Q. Num iens ab eo legitur ?

R. Simplex rariùs in Nominativo, sed Entis eunti, &c. in obliquis. Composita verò habent Nominativum in iens, Genitivum in euntis, præter unum Ambiens ambientis, quam formam etiam sequuntur horum Gerundia.

Q. Quid est Participium Præteriti ?

R. Quod desinit in tus, sus, aut xus, ut Doctus, Visus, Nexus.

Q. Quid de Futuris dicendum ?

R. Alterum quidem in rus Activæ ut plurimum Significationis, aut Neutralis, ut Lecturus, Cursurus : alterum verò in dus, Passivæ semper Significationis, ut Legendus.

Q. Quid

A. The first, in (um;) the later, in (u.)

Q. But how do they signify?

A. The first, for the most part Actively, the later Passively.

Of the Participle.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A Part of Speech declined with Cases, which borroweth from the Noun, Genders, Cases, and Declension; from the Verb, Tenses and Signification; from both, number and Figure.

Q. How many things happen to a Participle?

A. Seven; viz. Case, Gender, Declension, Tense, Signification, Number, and Figure. As for Gender, Case, and Declension, the same is here to be observed as above, of the Noun.

Q. How many are the Tenses of Participles?

A. Four; of the Present, Perfect, Future in rus, and Future in dus.

Q. What is a Participle of the Present Tense?

A. That which endeth in ans, ens, or iens.

Q. Is lens read from Eo?

A. The Simple Word is rarely found in the Nominative, but (you have) Euntis, eunti, &c. in the oblique Cases. But the Compounds have the Nominatives in iens and the Genitives in euntis, one only excepted, Ambiens ambientis, which form also the Gerunds follow.

Q. What is a Participle of the Preterperfect Tense?

A. Such as endeth in tus, sus, or xus, as Doctus, &c.

Q. What is to be said concerning the (two) Futures?

A. That which endeth in rus is, for the most part, of Active Signification, or Neutral, as Lecturus; the other in dus is always Passive.

Q. What

Q. Quid de Participiorum Significatione observandum est ?

R. Activè significant ea Participia, quæ ab Activis cadunt ; è Neutris cadentia, Neutraliter ; Passivè, quæ à Passivis ; formata à Deponentibus imitantur Significationem suorum Verborum : Communium denique Verborum Participia ipsorum significationem induunt.

Q. A quibus verò reperiuntur etiam Participia in du s ?

R. A quibusdam Neutris, ut Dubitandus, &c. Et ab ejusmodi Neutris, quorum tertiæ Personæ Passivè usurpantur, ut aratur Terra, hinc arata, & aranda Terra.

Q. Ab Impersonalibus, quænam extant Participia ?

R. Nulla, præter Pœnitens, &c.

Q. Quænam Participia, præter Analogiam, à Verbis suis deducuntur ?

R. Pariturus, Nasciturus, &c. p. 61.

Q. Quænam verò similia Participiis à Nominibus deducuntur ?

R. Tunicatus, &c. et innumera alia.

Q. An habent Participia Numeros ?

R. Ita ; ut Nomina : Singularem scilicet, ut Legens Pluralem, ut Legentes.

Q. Quotuplex est Participiorum Figura ?

R. Duplex : Simplex, ut Spirans ; Composita, ut Respirans.

Q. Quando degenerant Participia in Nomina Participialia ?

R. 1. Cum alium Casum, quàm suum Verbum, regunt, ut Abundans lactis, Patiens inediae, &c.

2. Cum componuntur cum Dictionibus, cum quibus ipsorum Verba componi non possunt, ut Infans, doctus, &c.

3. Cum comparantur, ut Amans, amantior, amantissimus.

Q. What is to be observed of the Signification of Participles?

A. Those Participles signifie *Actively*, which come from (*Verbs*) *Active*; those from *Neuters*, *Neutrally*; from *Passives*, *Passively*; from *Deponents*, have the Signification of their *Verbs*; and lastly, Participles of *Verbs Common* have the same Signification of their *Verbs*.

Q. Of whom are found some Participles in *dus*?

A. From certain *Neuters*, as *Dubitandus*, &c. and likewise from such *Neuters*, whose *Third Persons* are taken *Passively*, as *Aranda*, &c.

Q. What Participles are extant from (*Verbs*) *Impersonals*?

A. None, besides *Pœnitens*, &c.

Q. What Participles are derived from their *Verbs*, beside the common Rule.

A. *Pariturus*, &c. p. 61.

Q. What Words like to Participles are derived from *Nouns*?

A. *Tunicatus*, &c. and innumerable others.

Q. Have Participles any Numbers?

A. Yes; as *Nouns*: the *Singular*, as *Legens*; *Plural*, as *Legentes*.

Q. How many Figures hath a Participle?

A. Two: *Simple*, as *Spirans*; *Compound*, as *Respirans*.

Q. When do Participles change into *Nouns Participials*?

A. When they govern another Case, than their own *Verb* governs, as *Abundans lactis*, &c.

2. When they are compounded with Words, which the *Verbs* that they come of, cannot be compounded with, as *Infans*, &c.

3. When they are compared, as *Amens*, &c.

4. Cum tempus significare desinunt, ut expectem, qui me nunquam visurus abissi? &c.

Q. Quænam Participia non raro fiunt Substantiva?

R. Participia Præsentis Temporis.

Q. Cujus Generis?

R. Modò Masculini, ut Oriens; modò Fæminini, ut Consonans; modò Neutrus, ut Contingens, &c. modò Communis, pro Verbalibus in tor, vel trix, ut Appetens, &c.

De Adverbio.

Q. Quid est Adverbium?

R. Pars Orationis non flexa, quæ adjecta Verbo interdum etiam Nomini & Adverbio, sensum eorum perficit & explanat.

Q. Quænam accidunt Adverbio?

R. Quatuor: Significatio, Comparatio, Species, & Figura.

Q. Unde varietas Significationis Adverbiorum colligenda est?

R. Ex Verborum Circumstantiis.

Q. Secundum Significationem, quomodo distinguuntur?

R. In Adverbia Loci, Temporis, &c. ut in Grammatica.

Q. Quænam Adverbia comparantur?

R. Quæ ab Adjectivis derivantur, & reguntur Comparativi, & Superlativi Gradûs.

Q. Quotuplex est Adverbiorum Species?

R. Duplex: Principalis, quæ ex se originem habet, & Derivativa, quæ est eorum quæ sunt nata aliunde.

Q. Quare Adjectiva Neutra Adverbiorum formam induunt?

R. Ad Græcorum imitationem; ut Recens pro Recenter, &c.

4. When they signifie no time, as *Visurus*, &c.

Q. What Participles often become Substantives ?

A. Participles of the Present Tense.

Q. Of what Gender ?

A. Sometimes of the Masculine, as *Oriens* : Sometimes of the Feminine, as *Consonans*, sometimes of the Common, for Verbals in *tor*, or *rix*, as *Appetens*, &c.

Of the Adverb.

Q. What is an Adverb ?

A. A Part of Speech undeclined, which joyned to a Verb, and sometimes to a Noun, or an Adverb, doth perfectly explain the Sense of them.

Q. What things happen to an Adverb ?

A. Four : Signification, Comparison, Kind, and Figure.

Q. Whence may we gather the various Significations of Adverbs ?

A. From the Circumstances of the Verbs.

Q. How are they distinguished, according to their Signification ?

A. Into Adverbs of Time, Place, &c. as in the Grammar.

Q. What Adverbs are compared ?

A. Such as are derived of Adjectives, and govern the Cases of their Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. How many are the Kinds of Adverbs ?

A. Two : Principal, which have their Original from themselves, and Derivatives, which proceed from others.

Q. Wherefore do Adjectives of the Neuter Gender take upon them the form of Adverbs ?

A. In imitation of the Greeks, as *Recens* for *Recent*, &c.

De Conjunctione.

Q. Quid est Conjunctio ?

R. Pars Orationis, quæ Sententiarum Clausulas aptè connectit.

Q. Quænam sunt Accidentia Conjunctioni ?

R. Figura, Potestas, Ordo.

Q. Quotuplex est Conjunctionum Figura ?

R. Duplex: Simplex, ut Nam; Composita, ut Namq;

Q. Quomodo distinguuntur Conjunctiones, quoad Potestatem ?

R. In Copulativas, Suspensivas, &c. ut in Regula

Q. Quid de Conjunctionibus perpetuò notandum ?

R. Quod sunt quædam Dictiones, quæ nunc Adverbia, nunc Præpositiones, nunc Conjunctiones inveniuntur. Conjunctiones enim aded tenui discrimine ab Adverbiis discernuntur, ut quàm sæpius confundantur.

Q. Quomodo distinguuntur, quoad Ordinem ?

R. In Præpositivas, Subjunctivas, Encliticas, & Communes.

De Præpositione.

Q. Quid est Præpositio ?

R. Pars Orationis indeclinabilis, quæ aliis Orationis Partibus, vel in Compositione, vel in Appositione præponitur.

Q. An non quædam Præpositiones suis postpositis inveniuntur ?

Of the Conjunction.

Q. *What is a Conjunction ?*

A. *A Part of Speech, which aptly joyneth the Clauses of Sentences together.*

Q. *What are the Accidents to a Conjunction ?*

A. *Figure, Power, Order.*

Q. *How many Kinds are there of Conjunctions ?*

A. *Two : Simple, as Nam; Compound, as Namq;*

Q. *How are Conjunctions distinguished, according to their Power ?*

A. *Into Copulatives, &c. as in the Rule.*

Q. *What is always to be noted of Conjunctions ?*

A. *That they are certain Words which are found to be sometimes Adverbs, sometimes Prepositions, and sometimes Conjunctions. For Conjunctions are distinguished from Adverbs by so small a difference, that they are most frequently confounded (one with another.)*

Q. *How are Conjunctions distinguished, as to their Order ?*

A. *Into Prepositives, Subjunctives, Enclitiques, and Common.*

Of the Preposition.

Q. *Which is a Preposition ?*

A. *A Part of Speech undeclined, which is put before other Parts of Speech, either in Composition, or Apposition.*

Q. *Are there not some Prepositions, which are found to be put after their Cases ?*

R. Ita, v'z. hæ quatuor,

Cum

Tenus

Versus

Usque

} ut }

Quibuscum.

Pube tenus.

Angliam versus.

Ad Occidentem usque.

Q. Quænam sunt Accidentia Præpositioni?

R. Caluum Regimen, five Constructio.

Q. Quomodo discenda est Præpositionum Significatio?

R. Non tam Regulis, quàm assiduo legendi, ac scribendi usu.

Q. Quot Præpositiones regunt Accusativum?

R. Hæ, Ad, Apud, &c. Vide Regulam.

Q. Quot Præpositiones regunt Ablativum?

R. Hæ, à, ab, abs, &c. p. 70.

Q. Quot Præpositiones utriq; Casui serviunt?

R. In, Sub, Super, Subter.

Q. Quot sunt Præpositiones, quæ nunquam extrinsecam Compositionem inveniuntur?

R. Sex; am, di, dis, re, se, con.

Converò, quoribus cum Dictione à Vocali incipiente componitur, amittit. (n.)

De Interjectione.

Q. Quid est Interjectio?

R. Pars Orationis, quæ sub incondita Voce subitè prorumpentem Animi affectum demonstrat.

Q. Quot sunt Interjectiones?

R. Tot sunt quot sunt Animi perturbati motus, videlicet Exultantis, Dolentis, &c.

Q. Quid præterea de Interjectione observandum?

R. Quod Nomina quoque, & Verba, Interjectionis loco ponuntur; imò quævis Orationis Pars, affectum Animi inconditum significans, Interjectionis vice fungitur.

A. Yes; these four,

Cum, Tenus, Versus, Usque.

Q. What are the Accidents to a Preposition?

A. The Government of Cases, or Construction,

Q. How are the Significations of Prepositions to be learned?

A. Not so much by Rules, as by daily use of Reading and Writing.

Q. How many Prepositions govern an Accusative Case?

A. These; *Ad, Apud, &c.* See the Rule.

Q. How many Prepositions govern an Ablative Case?

A. These, *ex, ab, abs, &c.*

Q. How many Prepositions serve to both Cases?

A. These; *In, Sub, &c.*

Q. How many Prepositions are there, which are never found without Composition?

A. Six: *am, di, &c.*

But *Con*, when it is compounded with a Word, which beginneth with a Vowel, loseth (*n.*)

Of the Interjection.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A Part of Speech, which, with an uncouth Word, expresseth a sudden Passion of the Mind.

Q. How many Interjections are there?

A. As many as there are motions of a troubled Mind, to wit, of Rejoycing, &c.

Q. What is farther to be observed of the Interjection?

A. That Nouns, and Verbs are put in the place of Interjections; nay, any Part of Speech which signifieth a disturbed (disordered) Passion of the Mind, dischargeth (supplis) the place of an Interjection.

De Syntaxi.

Q. Quid est Syntaxis?

R. Syntaxis, sive Constructio, est tertia Pars Grammatices, quæ debitam Partium Orationis inter se Compositionem docet.

Q. Quid est debita Compositio?

R. Quæ Veterum Probatissimi, tum in Scribendo, tum in Loquendo, usi sunt.

Q. Quot sunt Partes Syntaxeos?

R. Duæ; Concordantia, & Regimen.

De Concordantia.

Q. Quid est Concordantia?

R. Dictionum Constructio secundum earum in Accidentibus quibusdam Convenientiam.

Q. Quot sunt Concordantiæ?

R. Tres, viz. Prima, inter Nominativum, & Verbum.

Secunda, inter Substantivum, & Adjectivum.

Tertia, inter Antecedens, & Relativum.

De Concordantia Nominativi & Verbi.

Q. Quenam est Concordantia Nominativi & Verbi?

R. Verbum Personæ coheret cum Nominativo Numero, & Persona.

Q. Quot

Of Syntax.

Q. **W**hat is Syntax?

A. Syntax, or Construction, is the third Part of Grammar, which teacheth the due joyning of Words together.

Q. What is due joyning?

A. That which the most approved among the Ancients have used, both in Writing, and Speaking.

Q. How many are the Parts of Syntax?

A. Two: Concordance (Agreement) and Government.

Of the Concordance (or Agreement.)

Q. What is Concord?

A. The Construction of Words according to their Agreement in some of the Accidents appertaining to them.

Q. How many ConCORDS are there?

A. Three: the First between the Nominative Case, and the Verb.

The Second, between the Substantive, and the Adjective.

The Third, between the Antecedent, and the Relative.

Of the Concord of the Nominative Case and the Verb.

Q. What is the Agreement of the Nominative Case and the Verb?

A. A Verb Personal agreeth with his Nominative Case in Number, and Person.

Q. How

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Quinque.

Q. Quænam est Prima?

R. Nominativus primæ, vel secundæ Personæ rarissimè exprimitur.

Q. Cur autem aliquando exprimitur iste Nominativus?

R. Discretionis, aut Emphasis, gratiâ.

Q. Quænam est Secunda?

R. In Verbis, quorum Significatio ad Homines tantum pertinet, Tertiæ personæ Nominativus sæpe subauditur.

Q. Quænam est Tertia?

R. Non semper Vox Casualis est Verbo Nominativus, sed aliquando Verbum Infinitum.

Q. Quænam Quarta?

R. Aliquando Oratio supplet locum Nominativi.

Q. Quænam Quinta?

Q. Aliquando Adverbium cum Genitivo.

Q. Quot Exceptiones habet hæc Regula?

R. Quatuor.

Q. Quænam est Prima?

R. Verba Infiniti Modi, pro Nominativo, Accusativo ante se statuunt: hic tamen Modus resolvi potest per quod, & ut.

Q. Quænam Secunda?

R. Verbum inter duos Nominativos diversorum Numerorum positum, cum alterutro convenire potest.

Q. Quænam Tertia?

R. Impersonalia præcedentem Nominativum non habent.

Q. Quænam Quarta?

R. Nomen Multitudinis Singulare, quandoq; Verbo Plurali jungitur.

Q. How many Observations hath this Rule?

A. Five.

Q. Which is the First?

A. The Nominative Case of the first, or second Person is seldom expressed.

Q. But why is such a Nominative sometimes expressed?

A. For Difference, or Emphasis, sake.

Q. What is the Second?

A. In Verbs, whose Signification belong only to Men, the Nominative Case of the Third Person is often understood.

Q. What is the Third?

A. A Casual Word (that hath Cases) is not always the Nominative Case to the Verb, but sometimes a Verb of the Infinitive Mood.

Q. Which is the Fourth?

A. Sometimes a Sentence supplieth the place of a Nominative Case.

Q. Which is the Fifth?

A. Sometimes an Adverb with a Genitive Case.

Q. How many Exceptions hath this Rule?

A. Four.

Q. Which is the First?

A. Verbs of the Infinitive Mood place their Accusative Case before them instead of the Nominative, which yet may be resolved by quod or ut.

Q. What is the Second?

A. A Verb between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers, may agree with either of them.

Q. Which is the Third?

A. Verbs Impersonals have no Nominative Case before them.

Q. Which the Fourth?

A. A Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number, is sometime joyned with a Verb Plural.

De Concordantia Substantivi & Adjectivi.

Q. Quænam est Concordantia Substantivi & Adjectivi ?

R. Adjectivum cum Substantivo Genere, Numero, & Casu consentit.

Q. Quænam hic occurrunt observanda ?

R. Duo : 1. Ad eundem modum Participia & Pronomina Substantivis adnectuntur. 2. Aliquando Oratio supplet locum Substantivi.

De Concordantia Relativi & Antecedentis.

Q. Quænam est Concordantia Relativi, & Antecedentis ?

R. Relativum cum Antecedente concordat Genere, Numero, & Personâ.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula ?

R. Quinque.

Q. Quænam est Prima ?

R. Non unica Vox solùm, sed interdum etiam Oratio ponitur pro Antecedente.

Q. Quænam Secunda ?

R. Relativum inter duo Antecedentia diversorum Generum collocatum, nunc cum priore, nunc cum posteriore, convenit.

Q. Quænam Tertia ?

R. Aliquando Relativum, aliquando & Nomen Adjectivum respondet Primitivo, quod in Possessivo subintelligitur.

Q. Quænam Quarta ?

R. Quoties nullus Nominativus interfertur inter Relativum, & Verbum, Relativum erit Verbo Nominativus.

Q. Quæ

Of the Concord of the Substantive and Adjective.

Q. How doth the Adjective agree with the Substantive ?

A. In Gender, Number, and Case.

Q. What things are to be observed here ?

A. Two (things :) 1. That Participles and Pronouns are joyned to Substantives, after the same manner. 2. Sometimes a Sentence supplieth the place of the Substantive.

Of the Concord of the Antecedent and Relative.

Q. What is the Agreement of the Relative, and Antecedent ?

A. The Relative agreeth with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person.

Q. How many Observations hath this Rule ?

A. Five ?

Q. Which is the First ?

A. Sometimes (not one Word only, but) the whole Clause (Sentence) is put for the Antecedent.

Q. Which is the Second ?

A. A Relative put between two Antecedents of divers kinds, sometimes agreeth with the former, sometimes with the later.

Q. Which is the Third ?

A. Sometimes a Relative, sometimes a Noun Adjective answereth to the Primitive, which is understood in the Possessive.

Q. Which is the Fourth ?

A. When no Nominative Case is put between the Relative, and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

Q. Which

Q. Quænam Quinta?

R. Si Nominativus Relativo & Verbo interponitur, Relativum regitur à Verbo, aut ab alia Dictione quæ cum Verbo in Oratione locatur.

Substantivorum Constructio.

Q. Quænam est Regula Nominum Substantivorum?

R. Quum duo Substantiva diversæ significationis concurrunt, posterius in Genitivo ponitur.

Q. Quid in hac Regula observandum?

R. Quod hic Genitivus sæpissime in Adjectivum Possessivum mutatur.

Q. Quot Exceptiones habet hæc Regula?

R. Tres: 1. Excipiuntur quæ in eodem Casu per Appositionem connectuntur. 2. Adjectivum in Nostro Genere absolute positum aliquando Genitivum postulat. 3. Ponitur interdum Genitivus tantum, nempe priore Substantivo per Ellipsin subaudito.

Q. Quænam præterea sunt observanda?

R. Tria: 1. Laus, & Vituperium rei variis modis effertur, sed frequentius in Ablativo vel Genitivo. 2. Opus & Usus Ablativum exigunt. 3. Opus, cum Adjective, pro Necessarius, ponitur, varie construuntur.

Adjectivorum Constructio.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva regunt Genitivum?

R. 1. Quæ Desiderium, Notitiam, Memoriam, atque iis contraria significant. 2. Verbalia in ax. 3. Participia. 4. Partitive posita. 5. Ingens præterea Adjectivorum turba, creb. à lectione melius addiscenda.

Q. Quot

Q Which is the Fifth?

A. If a *Nominative Case* be put between the *Relative* and the *Verb*, the *Relative* shall be govern'd of the *Verb*, or some other Word, which is put with the *Verb* in the Sentence.

The Construction of Substantives.

Q What is the Rule of Nouns Substantives?

A. When two Substantives come together of a divers signification, the later shall be put in the *Genitive Case*.

Q What is to be observed of this Rule?

A. That this *Genitive Case* is very often changed into an *Adjective Possessive*.

Q What Exceptions hath this Rule?

A. Three: 1. These Nouns are excepted, which are by *Apposition* put in the same Case. 2. An *Adjective* put absolutely in the *Neuter Gender*, sometimes requires a *Genitive Case*. 3. The *Genitive Case* is sometimes put alone, when the former Substantive is understood by *Ellipsis*.

Q What else may be observed?

A. Three things: 1. The *Praise* and *Dispraise* of things are expressed divers ways, but usually by the *Ablative*, or *Genitive Case*. 2. *Opus* and *Usus* require an *Ablative Case*. 3. *Opus*, when put for *Necessarius*, is variously construed.

Construction of Adjectives.

Q What Adjectives govern a Genitive Case?

A. 1. Those which signifie *Desire*, &c. and their contraries. 2. Those that end in *ax*, derived of Verbs. 3. Partitives. 4. Nouns put partitively. 5. A great company of other Adjectives, which may be better learned by frequent reading.

Q How

Q. Quot fiunt Observationes de Partitivis, & partitivè positis?

R. Tres: 1. Quod in alio sensu Ablativum exigunt cum Præpositione; in alio verò Dativum. 2. Ubi ponantur cum Præpositionibus, e, de, ex, inter, ante. 3. Quando Interrogativum & ejus Redditivum ejusdem Casus & Temporis erunt.

Q. Ubi verò fallit hæc Regula?

R. 1. Quoties Interrogatio fit per Cujus: aut, 2. Per Dictionem variæ Syntaxeos: aut, 3. cum per Participia respondendum est.

Q. Quid observandum de Comparativis, & Superlativis?

Q. Comparativa, & Superlativa, accepta partitivè Genitivum adiscunt; accipiuntur autem partitivè cum per e, ex, aut inter, exponuntur. Sed Comparativa, cum exponuntur per quàm, Ablativum exigunt. Deinde Tanto, Quanto, &c. utriq; Gradui apponuntur.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva regunt Dativum?

Q. 1. Quibus significatur Commodum, &c. 2. Composita ex Præpositione Con. 3. Verbalia in bilis accepta passivè, ut & Participia, seu potius Participialia in dus.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Tres.

Q. Quænam est Prima?

R. Quædam ex his, quæ Similitudinem significant Genitivo gaudent.

Q. Quænam est Secunda?

R. Communis, Alienus, Immunis, variis Casibus serviant.

Q. Quænam est Tertia?

R. Natus, Commodus, &c. interdum etiam Accusativo cum Præpositione adjunguntur.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva regunt Accusativum?

R. Magnitudinis mensura subjicitur in Accusativo interdum & in Ablativo, & etiam Genitivo.

Q. Quot

Q. How many Observations are to be made of Partitives, and of Nouns put partitively?

A. Three: 1. That in some sense they require an Ablative with a Preposition, and in some, a Dative. 2. They are used with the Prepositions *e, de, ex, inter, ante*. 3. The Question and answer will be of the same Case and Tense.

Q. But where doth this Rule decieve us?

A. 1. As oft as the Question is made by *Cujus*. 2. Or by a Phrase of differing Syntax. Or, 3. when the Answer is to be made by a Possessive.

Q. What is to be observed concerning Comparatives and Superlatives.

Q. That they, taken Partitively, require a Genitive Case; and they are taken Partitively, when they are explained by *e, ex, or inter*: But when Comparatives are explained by *quam*, they require an Ablative Case; likewise *than Tanto*, &c. are applied to both Degrees (Comparative, and Superlative.)

Q. What Adjectives govern a Dative Case?

A. 1. Those which signifie Profit, &c. 2. Words Compounded of the Preposition *Con*. 3. Verbals in *bi is*, taken Passively, and Participials in *duo*.

Q. How many Observations hath this Rule?

A. Three.

Q. Which is the First?

A. Some of those which signifie likeness, require a Genitive Case.

Q. Which is the Second?

A. *Communis*, &c. serve to divers Cases.

Q. Which is the Third?

A. *Natus, Commodus*, &c. sometimes are joyned to an Accusative Case with a Preposition.

Q. What Adjectives govern an Accusative Case?

A. They which signifie the Measure of bigness: Sometimes an Ablative, and sometimes a Genitive.

Q. Quænam Adjectiva regunt Ablativum?

R. 1. Quæ ad copiam, egritatemve pertinent, interdum Ablativo, interdum Genitivo, gaudent.

2. Nomina Diversitatis Ablativum sibi cum Præpositione subjiciunt; nonnunquam etiam Dativum.

3. Adjectiva regunt Ablativum significantem Causam.

4. Forma vel Modus rei adjicitur Nominibus in Ablativo.

5. Dignus, &c. auferendi Casum adjectum voluit.

Pronominum Constructio.

Q. Quando ponuntur Mei, Tui, Sui, Nostri, Vester?

R. Cum Passio significatur?

Q. Quando adjiciuntur Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester?

R. Cum Actio vel Possessio rei denotatur.

Q. Quænam sequuntur Genitivi Nostri & Vester?

R. Distributiva, Partitiva, Comparativa, & Superlativa.

Q. Quos Genitivos post se recipiunt hæc Possessiva Meus, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester?

R. Ipsius, Solius, &c. et Genitivos Participiorum quæ ad Genitivum Primitivi in Possessivo includuntur referuntur.

Q. Quid sunt Sui, & Suus?

R. Reciproca, hoc est, semper reflectuntur ad illud quod præcessit in eadem Oratione.

Q. Quam Constructionem habent Ipse, & Idem?

R. Omnibus Personis adungi possunt.

Q. Quomodo distinguuntur hæc Demonstrativa Hic, Ille, Iste?

R. Hic

Q. What Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?

A. 1. Those which signify Plenty; or want, and sometimes a Genitive.

2. Nouns of Diversity will have an Ablative Case with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

3. Dignus, &c. will have an Ablative, when they signify the Cause of a thing.

4. The form, or manner of a thing.

5. Dignus, &c. will have an Ablative Case after them, and some of them a Genitive.

Construction of Pronouns.

Q. When are Mei, &c. used?

A. When Passion, (or suffering) is signified.

Q. And when Meus, &c.

A. When Action, or Possession, is declared.

Q. What do these Genitives, Nostrum and Vestrum, follow?

A. Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives.

Q. What Genitives will these Possessives, Meus, &c. have after them?

A. Ipsius, &c. and Genitives of Participles, which are referred to the Primitive, understood in the Possessive.

Q. What are Sui, and Suus?

A. Reciprocal, that is, they always look back to what went before in the same Sentence.

Q. What Construction have Ipse, and Idem?

A. They may be joyned to all Persons.

Q. How are these Demonstratives, Hic, Ipse, Ille, distinguished?

R. Hic mihi proximum demonstrat; Ille, cum qui apud te est; Ille, cum qui ab utroque remotus est.

Q. Quomodo inter se differunt Ille, & Ille?

R. Ille Eminentiam rei denotat, Ille verò Contemptum.

Q. Quomodo differunt Hic, & Ille?

R. Hic ad posterius, & propius, antepositum; Ille ad prius, & remotius, usitatissime referri debet. Et tamen ubi è diverso (Pronomina hæc) referri innuunt.

Verborum Constructio.

Nominativus post Verbum.

Q. Quænam Verba utrumque Nominativum expetunt?

R. 1. Verba Substantiva. 2. Verba vocandi Passiva. 3. Verba gestus. 4. Omnia ferè Verba post se Nominativum Adjectivi Nominis, quod cum supposito Verbi Casu, Genere, & Numero concordat.

Q. Quomodo conformari videtur Verbum Infinitivi Modi ad hanc Regulam?

R. Infinitivum utrinque eisdem Casus habet, præcipue cum Verba Optandi, cùmque, similia accedunt.

Genitivus post Verbum.

Q. Quænam Verba Genitivum postulant?

R. 1. Sum, quoties significat Possessionem, aut ad aliquid pertinere. 2. Verba æstimandi. 3. Verba accusandi, &c. 4. Satago, Misereor, Miseresco. 5. Flocco, &c. his Verbis, Æstimo, Pendo, Facio, peculiariter adiciuntur.

A. *Hic* sheweth the next to me : *Iste*, the next to thee :
Ille, the farthest off from both.

Q. How do *Ille*, and *Iste* differ ?

A. *Ille* declares Eminency, *Iste*, Contempt of a thing.

Q. How do *Hic*, and *Ille* differ ?

A. *Hic* ought most usually to be referred to the later and
 nearest Antecedent ; *Ille*, to the former, and further off,
 though sometimes you may find it otherwise.

Construction of Verbs.

The Nominative Case after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require a Nominative Case after them ?

A. 1. Verbs Substantives. 2. Verbs Passives of calling.
 3. Verbs of gesture. 4. All Verbs almost will have a No-
 minative Case after them, of the Noun Adjective that a-
 greeth with the Nominative Case of the Verb in Case, Gen-
 der, and Number.

Q. How do Verbs of the Infinitive Mood seem to con-
 form to this Rule ?

A. Verbs of the Infinitive Mood have the same Cases
 before and after them, especially when Verbs of wishing,
 and the like, are in the Sentence.

The Genitive Case after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require a Genitive Case after them ?

A. 1. *Sum*, when it betokeneth Possession, or otherwise
 pertaining to a thing. 2. Verbs of esteeming. 3. Verbs of
 condemning, &c. 4. *Satago*, &c. 5. *Flocci*, &c. are

ſciuntur. 6. Singularia iſta, æqui boni conſulo, æqui boni facio.

Q. Quænam ab hac Regula excipiuntur?

R. 1. Hi Nominativi, Meum, &c. et ſimilia, ubi ſubintelligi videtur Officium, 2. *Æſtimo* vel Genitivum, vel Ablativum adſciſcit, atq; etiam *Potior*. 3. *Veritur* Genitivus, (Criminis) poſt Verba Accuſandi, aliquando in Ablativum, vel cum Præpoſitione, vel ſine Præpoſitione. 4. Uterq; Nullus, &c. et Superlativus Gradus, non niſi in Ablativo id genus Verbis ſubduntur. 5. *Miſereor*, *Miſereſco*, rariùs cum Dativo leguntur. 6. *Remiſcor*, *Obliviſcor*, *Memini*, Genitivum vel Accuſativum deſiderant.

Dativus poſt Verbum.

Q. Quænam Verba adſciſcunt Dativum?

R. Omnia acquiſitive poſita.

Q. Quænam Verba huic Regule appendent?

R. 1. Significantiæ Commodum, aut Incommodum. 2. Comparandi. 3. Dandi, & Reddendi. 4. Promittendi, & Solvendi. 5. Imperandi, & Nunciandi. 6. Edicendi. 7. Obſequendi, & Repugnandi. 8. Minandi, & Iracundi. 9. Sum, cum Compoſitis, præter Poſſum. 10. Compoſita cum Adverbiis ſatis, benè, malè, & Præpoſitionibus præ, ad, con, &c.

Q. Quænam hic notanda?

R. 1. Ex Verbis ſignificantibus Commodum aut Incommodum, quædam efferuntur cum Accuſativo. 2. Verbis Comparandi interdum additur Accuſativus, interdum Ablativus cum Præpoſitione. 3. *Præco*, *Prævinco*, &c. Accuſativo junguntur. 4. Pauca ex Compoſitis cum præ, ad, con, &c. mutant Dativum aliquoties in alium Caſum. 5. *Eſt*, (pro habeo) et *Suppetit*, Dativum regunt, & *Sum*, cum multis aliis, geminum adſciſcit.

particularly added to these Verbs, *Astimo*, &c. 6. These particular Phrases, *aqui boni consulo*, &c.

Q. What are excepted from this Rule?

A. 1. These Nominative Cases, *Adeum*, &c. where a Duty seems to be understood. 2. *Astimo*, or *Potior* require a Genitive or Ablative Case. The Genitive Case of the Crime after Verbs of accusing, is sometimes changed into an Ablative, with, or without a Preposition. 4. *Uterque*, *Natus*, &c. and Words of the Superlative Degree, are always put after such Verbs in the Ablative Case. 5. *Miserere* and *Miserescere* are sometimes read with a Dative. 6. *Reminisce*, &c. require a Genitive, or an Accusative Case.

The Dative Case after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require a Dative Case?

A. All put Acquisitively.

Q. What Verbs belong to this Rule?

A. Those that signify Profit, or Disprofit. 2. Verbs of Comparing. 3. Of Giving, and Restoring. 4. Of Promising, and Paying. 5. Of Commanding, and Declaring. 6. Of Trusting. 7. Of Obeying, and Resisting. 8. Of Threatning, and being angry. 9. *Sum*, with his Compounds, except *Possim*. 10. Verbs Compounded with the Adverbs *satis*, *bene*, *male*, and with the Prepositions *pro*, *ad*, &c.

Q. What are here to be noted?

A. 1. Some Verbs signifying Profit, or Loss, have an Accusative Case after them. 2. Verbs of Comparing have sometimes an Accusative, sometimes an Ablative with a Preposition. 3. *Proco*, &c. have an Accusative Case after them. 4. Some few Verbs Compounded with *pro*, &c. do sometimes change the Dative into some other Case. 5. *Est*, (for *Habeo*) and *Suppetit*, govern a Dative Case; and *Sum*, with many others, govern two Datives. 6. These Da-

adefciscit Dativum. 6. Hi Dativi, Mihi, Tibi, Sibi, non necessitatis, sed festivitatis causâ adduntur.

Accusativus post Verbum.

Q. Quænam Verba exigunt Accusativum?

R. Activa cujuscunq; Generis.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Tres: 1. Verba Absoluta, & Intransitiva, Accusativum admittunt cognatæ Significationis, quem aliquando in Ablativum mutant. 2. Quædam etiam signatè Accusativum habent. 3. Verba Rogandi, Docendi, & Vestiendi, duplicem regunt Accusativum: Sed Rogandi Verba alterum Accusativum in Ablativum, (cum Præpositione) & Vestiendi, in Ablativum, vel Dativum.

Ablativus post Verbum.

Q. Quænam Verba admittunt Ablativum?

R. 1. Quodvis Verbum admittit Ablativum, significans Instrumentum, Causam, aut Modum Actionis, cui aliquando additur Præpositio. 2. Verba Pretii, quibus adjiciuntur Vili, Paulo, &c. 3. Verba Abundandi, &c. et his diversa; ex quibus quædam nonnunquam in Genitivum feruntur. 4. Fungor, Fruor, Utor, & similia, ut Prosequor, & Afficio. 5. Verba quæ vim Comparationis obtinent. 6. Quibusdam Verbis additur Ablativus absolutè sumptus. 7. Verbis quibusdam additur Auferendi Casus per Synecdochen, & Poeticè Accusativus; quorum quædam efferuntur in Gignendi Casu.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Hi Genitivi, sine Substantivis positi, Tanti, Quanti &c. Sin addantur Substantiva, in Ablativo efferuntur.

tives, *Mibi*, &c. are added (not out of need, but) for Elegancy.

The Accusative Case after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require an Accusative Case ?

A. *Actives of whatsoever kind.*

Q. How many Observations hath this Rule ?

A. Three : 1. *Verbs Absolute, and Intransitive, may have an Accusative Case of their own Signification, which they sometimes change into an Ablative.* 2. *Some will have an Accusative Case figuratively.* 3. *Verbs of Asking, &c. will have two Accusative Cases ; but Verbs of Asking change one of them into an Ablative with a Preposition, and Verbs of Arraying change one of them into an Ablative, or Dative.*

The Ablative Case after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require an Ablative Case ?

A. 1. *All Verbs will have an Ablative Case, if it signify the Instrument, Cause, or Manner of doing, to which sometimes a Preposition is added.* 2. *Verbs of Price, to which are added *Vili*, &c.* 3. *Verbs of Abounding, &c. and their Contraries, of which some are used sometimes with a Genitive Case.* 4. *Fungor, &c. as *Prosequor*.* 5. *Verbs of Comparing.* 6. *An Ablative Case absolute may be put to all Verbs.* 7. *Some Verbs have an Ablative Case by Synecdoche, and Poetically an Accusative, which is sometimes put in the Genitive.*

Q. What are excepted ?

A. 1. *These Genitives, put without Substantives, are excepted, *Tanti*, &c. But if Substantives be added, then they*

feruntur. 2. Valeo interdum cum Accusativo junctum reperitur. 3. Mereor, cum Adv. ribiis benè, malè &c. Ablativo adheret cum Præpositione. 4. Ut etiam quædam Accipiendi, Distandi, & Ausferendi. 5. Eodem Verbo diversi Casus, diversæ rationis, apponi possunt.

Q. Quem Casum admittunt Verba Passiva?

R. Passivis additur Ablativus agentis, sed antecedente Præpositione, & interdum Dativus; sed eorum Participia frequentius Dativis gaudent.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Duas: 1. Ceteri Casus manent in Passivis, qui fuerunt Activorum. 2. Vapulo, &c. Neutro-Passiva, Passivam Constructionem habent.

Q. Quænam de Verbis infinitis observanda?

R. Duo: 1. Quibusdam, tum Verbis, tum Infinitis, familiariter subjiciuntur Verba Infinita. 2. Ponuntur interdum figuratè & absolutè Verba Infinita.

De Gerundiis.

Q. Quosnam Casus regunt Gerundia, & Supina?

R. Casus suorum Verborum.

Q. A quibus pendent Gerundia in di?

R. A quibusdam tum Substantivis, tum Adjectivis.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Duas: 1. Poeticè Infinitivus Modus loco Gerundii ponitur. 2. Interdum non inveniunt additur Gerundii Vocibus Genitivus Pluralis.

Q. A quibus Præpositionibus pendent Gerundia in do?

R. Ab his, a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro.

Q. Quid hic observandum?

R. Quod ponuntur absque Præpositione.

Q. A

they are put in the *Ablative Case*. 2. *Valeo* is sometimes found joyned with an *Accusative*. 3. *Mereor*, joyned with these *Adverbs*, *bene*, &c. will have an *Ablative Case* with a *Preposition*: As will likewise, 4. *Verbs* that be-taken *Reci v ng.* *Distance*, or *Taking away*. 5. The same *Verbs* may have divers *Cases*, for several respects.

Q. What *Case* will *Verbs Passives* have?

A. An *Ablative* of the *Doer*, with a *Preposition*, and sometimes a *Dative*: but their *Participles* will more frequently have a *Dative*.

Q. What *Observations* hath this *Rule*?

A. Two: 1. The other *Cases* remain to the *Passives*, which belong to the *Actives*. 2. *Vapulo*, &c. being *Neuter Passives*, have a *Passive Construction*.

Q. What is to be observed of *Verbs* of the *Infinitive Mood*?

A. Two things: 1. *Verbs* of the *Infinitive Mood* are usually put after *Verbs* and *Adjectives*. 2. They are sometimes put absolutely by a *Figure*.

Of Gerunds.

Q. What *Cases* do *Gerunds* and *Supines* govern?

A. Such, as the *Verbs* that they come of.

Q. Of what depend the *Gerunds* in *di*?

A. Of both *Substantives*, and *Adjectives*.

Q. How many *Observations* hath this *Rule*?

A. Two: 1. *Poets* put an *Infinitive Mood* instead of this *Gerund*. 2. Sometimes a *Genitive Case Plural* is not unfitly joyned to this *Gerund*.

Q. Of what *Prepositions* depend the *Gerunds* in *do*?

A. Of these, *a*, *ab*, &c.

Q. What are we to observe here?

A. That they are put (likewise) without a *Preposition*.

Q. Of

Q. A quibus Præpositionibus pendent Gerundia in
dum?

R. Ab his, inter, ante, ad, ob, propter.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Duas: 1. Cum significatur Necessitas, ponatur
citra Præpositionem. 2. Vertuntur Gerundii Vocum
in Nomina Adjectiva.

De Supinis.

Q. Quid significat prius Supinum? & quid sequi-
tur?

R. Activè, & sequitur Verbum, aut Participium
significans motum ad Locum.

Q. Quas Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Hæc; 1. Illa, Do venum, Do Filiam nuptum, la-
tentem habent motum. 2. Hoc Supinum in Neutro-
Passivis, cum Infinito Iri, Passivè significat. 4. Poe-
ticè pro hoc Supino ponitur Infinitivus. 4. Ponitur
absolutè cum Verbo Est.

Q. Quid significat posterius Supinum? & quid se-
quitur?

R. Passivè, & sequitur Nomina Adjectiva.

De Tempore, & Loco.

Q. In quo Casu usurpantur Nomina, quæ significant
partem Temporis?

R. Ablativo frequentius, in Accusativo raro.

Q. In quo Casu usurpantur, quæ durationem Tem-
poris significant?

R. Accusativo, interdum & in Ablativo.

Q. Quam Observationem habet hæc Regula?

R. Quod

Q. Of what Prepositions depend the Gerunds in dum ?

A. Of these, Inter. &c.

Q. How many Observations hath this Rule ?

A. Two. 1. When Necessity is signified, they are put without a Preposition. 2. Gerunds are turned into Nouns Adjectives.

Of Supines.

Q. How doth the first Supine signifie ? and what doth it follow ?

A. Actively ; and followeth Verbs, or Participles, that signifie motion to a Place,

Q. What Observations hath this Rule ?

A. These ; 1. The Phrases, *Do venum, Do Filium nupium*, have a hidden motion. 2. This Supine, in Neuter-Passives, and with the Infinitive *Iri*, signifieth Passively. 3. Poetically, an Infinitive Mood is put instead of this Supine. 4. Sometimes this Supine is put alone with the Verb *Est*.

Q. How doth the later Supine signifie ? and what doth it follow ?

A. Passively, and followeth Nouns Adjectives ?

Of Time, and Place.

Q. In what Case are Nouns put, that signifie Part of Time ?

A. In the Ablative, most usually ; seldom in the Accusative.

Q. In what Case are Nouns put, that signifie a duration (or a Continuedness) of Time.

A. In the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative.

Q. What Observation hath this Rule ?

A. That

R. Quod interdum additur Præpositio.

Q. In quo Casu effertur Spatium Loci?

R. Accusativo, interdum & in Ablativo.

Q. Quos Casus admittunt Nomina Loci, cum apponuntur Verbis Significantibus Actionem, aut motum in Loco, ad Locum, à Loco, aut per Locum?

R. Si sint Nomina Appellativa, vel Nomina proprium Locorum, adduntur ferè cum Præpositione.

Q. Quem Casum admittunt, cum apponuntur Verbis significantibus Actionem, aut motum in Loco, vel ad Locum?

R. Si sint propria Nomina Urbium, aut Oppidorum, Primæ vel Secundæ Declinationis, & Singularis Numeri, Genitivum: Si Tertix, & Pluralis duarum Numeri fuerint, Ablativum.

Q. In quo Casu ponuntur Nomina Loci, adjuncta Verbis significantibus motum, aut actionem, ad Locum?

R. Si sint propria Nomina, in Accusativo.

Q. In quo Casu ponuntur Nomina Loci, adjuncta Verbis significantibus motum, aut actionem, à Loco, aut per Locum?

R. Si sint Propria, in Ablativo.

Q. Quam Observationem habet hæc Regula?

R. Humus, Domus, Militia, Bellum, Rus, ad eundem modum usurpantur.

Impersonalium Constructio.

Q. Quænam Impersonalia regunt Genitivum?

R. Interest, Refert, & Est, quibuscumque Genitivis auctori, necessitantur, præter hos Ablativos Femininos, Meæ, Tuæ, &c. Adjiciuntur etiam & illi Genitivi, Tanti, Quanti, &c.

Q. Quænam

A. That sometimes a Preposition is added.

Q. In what Case are Nouns put, that signifie Space of Place?

A. In the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative.

Q. When Nouns of Place are put to Verbs which signifie Action, or Motion, in a Place, to a Place, from a Place, or by a Place, what Cases do they require?

A. If they are Nouns Appellative, or Names of great Places, they are commonly added with a Preposition.

Q. What Case do they require, when they are put to Verbs signifying motion in a Place, or to a Place?

A. If they be Proper Names of Cities, or Towns, of the First or Second Declension, and of the Singular Number, they will have a Genitive Case; but if they are of the Third Declension, and Plural Number, only an Ablative.

Q. When Nouns of Place are put to Verbs signifying Motion to a Place, what Case must they be put in?

A. If they are proper Names, in the Accusative.

Q. When Nouns of Place are put to Verbs, &c. signifying from a Place, or by a Place, in what Case must they be put?

A. If they are proper Names, in the Ablative.

Q. What Observation hath this Rule?

A. *Humus*, &c. do follow the Rules of Proper Names of Places.

Construction of Impersonals.

Q. What Impersonals govern a Genitive Case?

A. Interest, &c. are joyned to any Genitives, and likewise to these Feminine Ablatives, *Meâ*, &c. as also to these Genitives, *Tanti*, &c.

Q. What

Q. Quænam Impersonalia Dativum regunt?

R. Accidit, &c.

Q. Quænam Impersonalia Accusativum regunt?

R. Juvat, Decet, cum Compositis; Delectat, Oportet.

Q. Quænam regunt Accusativum cum Præpositione ad?

R. Attinet, &c.

Q. Quænam regunt Accusativum cum Genitivo?

R. Pœnitet, Tædet, &c.

Q. Quid de Impersonalibus Activis observandum?

R. Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant aliquando in Personalia; item Cœpit, Incipit, &c. Impersonalibus juncta, Impersonalium formam induunt.

Q. Quot Casus obtinent Impersonalia Passivæ Vocis?

R. Similes cum Personalibus Passivis, qui quidem Casus interdum non exprimuntur.

Q. Quid de Impersonalibus Passivis observandum?

R. Impersonalia Passivæ Vocis, pro singulis Personis utriusq; Numeri, indifferenter accipi possunt.

Participii Constructio.

Q. Quos Casus regunt Participia?

R. Suorum Verborum.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Quatuor.

Q. Quænam est prima?

R. Participiorum Voces, cum sunt Nomina Genitivum postulant.

Q. Quænam Secunda?

R. Exosus, Perosus. Pertæsas, Activè significantia, in Accusativum feruntur.

Q. Quænam

Q. *What Impersonals govern a Dative Case?*

A. *Accidit, &c.*

Q. *What govern an Accusative?*

A. *Fuvat, Decet, with its Compounds, &c.*

Q. *What govern an Accusative, with the Preposition*

A. *Antinet, &c.*

Q. *What Govern an Accusative with a Genitive?*

A. *Penitet, &c.*

Q. *What is to be observed of Impersonals of the Active Voice?*

A. *That some change to Personals; and that Cæpit, &c. being joyned to Impersonals, put on the form of Impersonals.*

Q. *What Cases have Impersonals of the Passive Voice?*

A. *The same as the Personal Passives, which Cases are always expressed.*

Q. *What is to be observed of Verbs Impersonals of the Passive Voice?*

A. *That they may be taken for every Person in both Numbers.*

Construction of the Participle.

Q. *What Cases do Participles govern?*

A. *Such as the Verbs they come of.*

Q. *How many Observations hath this Rule?*

A. *Four.*

Q. *Which is the First?*

A. *Participles, when they are changed into Nouns, require a Genitive Case.*

Q. *What is the Second?*

A. *Exosus, &c. signifying Actively, will have an Accusative Case.*

K

Q. *Which*

Q. Quænam Tertia ?

R. Exosus, & Perosus etiam cum Dandi Casu legitur, videlicet Passivè significantia.

Q. Quænam Quarta ?

R. Natus, Prognatus, &c. in Ablativum feruntur.

Adverbii Constructio.

Q. Quænam Adverbia Nominativum regunt ?

R. En & Ecce Demonstrandi Nominativo frequentius junguntur, Accusativo rarius.

Q. Quam Observationem habet hæc Regula ?

R. En & Ecce Exprobrantis cum Accusativo neferuntur.

Q. Quænam Adverbia Genitivum Regunt ?

R. Adverbia Loci, Temporis, & Quantitatis; ut Insuper significans Mensuram aut Similitudinem, cui apponitur interdum Præpositio.

Q. Quænam Adverbia Dativum admittunt ?

R. Quæ deducta sunt à Nominibus Dativum recipiunt.

Q. Quam Observationem habet hæc Regula ?

R. Sunt & hi Dativi Adverbiales, Tempori, Locum, &c. Vespere.

Q. Quem Accusativum regunt Adverbia ?

R. Præpositionis, unde sunt profecta.

Q. Quænam Adverbia Ablativum regunt ?

R. Adverbia Diversitatis.

Q. Quos Casus admittunt Adverbia Comparativi, & Superlativi Gradus ?

R. Casus affectos Comparativis, & Superlativis subesse.

Q. Quibus Casibus adjungitur Plus ?

R. Nominativo, Genitivo, Accusativo, & Ablativo.

Q. Quem Modum regunt Ubi, Postquam, & Cum ?

R. Indicativum, vel Subjunctivum.

Q. Quænam

Q. Which is the Third ?

A. *Exosus*, &c. when they signifie Passively, will have Dative Case.

Q. Which is the Fourth ?

A. *Natus*, &c. will have an Ablative Case.

Construction of the Adverb.

Q. Which Adverbs govern a Nominative Case ?

A. *En* and *Ecce*, when they declare any thing, will have a Nominative Case, seldom an Accusative.

Q. What Observation hath this Rule ?

A. *En* and *Ecce*, when they upbraid, will have an Accusative Case.

Q. What Adverbs govern a Genitive ?

A. Those of Place, Time, and Quantity, as also *In* & *Per*, when it signifies Measure, or Likeness, and sometimes with a Preposition added.

Q. What Adverbs have a Dative ?

A. Such as are derived from Nouns governing a Dative Case.

Q. What Observation hath this Rule ?

A. *Tempori*, &c.

Q. What Adverbs govern an Accusative ?

A. Of Such Prepositions as they come of.

Q. What Adverbs govern an Ablative Case ?

A. Adverbs of Diversity.

Q. What Cases do Adverbs of the Comparative, and Superlative Degree govern ?

A. Such as use to serve Comparatives and Superlatives.

Q. To what Cases is *Plus* joyned ?

A. Nominative, Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative.

Q. What Moods do *Ubi*, &c. govern ?

A. An Indicative, or Subjunctive.

Q. Quem Modum regit Donec ?

R. Donec, pro quamdiu, Indicativo Gaudet; pro quousque, nunc Indicativum, nunc Subjunctivum igit.

Q. Quem Modum regit Dum ?

R. Dum, de re Præsenti, & Imperfecta, Indicativum regit; pro quamdiu, dummodo, & donec, Subjunctivum.

Q. Quem Modum regunt Simulac, Simulatque ?

R. Indicativum, vel Subjunctivum.

Q. Quem Modum regit Quoad ?

R. Pro quamdiu, Indicativum, vel Subjunctivum pro donec, Subjunctivum.

Q. Quem Modum regunt Quemadmodum, Ut, Utcunque, & Sicut ?

R. Indicativum, aut Subjunctivum.

Q. Quem Modum regit Ut pro Postquam ?

R. Indicativum.

Q. Quem Modum regunt Quasi, Ceu, Tanquam, Perinde, Ac si, Haud, secus ac si ?

R. Subjunctivum, & copulant similes Casus.

Q. Quem Modum regit Ne Prohibendi ?

R. Imperativum, vel Subjunctivum.

Q. Quem Modum regit Ne pro Non ?

R. Cunctis Modis inservit.

De Conjunctionum Constructione.

Q. Quænam Conjunctiones similes omnino Casibus & aliquoties similes Modos nectunt ?

R. Conjunctiones Copulativæ, & Disjunctivæ, cum his quatuor, Quam, Nisi, Præterquam, An.

Q. Quam Exceptionem habet hæc Regula ?

R. Si casualis Dictionis Ratio aliqua privata repugnet, vel aliud postulet.

Q. Quos

Q. What Mood governs Donec ?

A. Donec. for quamdiu, will have an Indicative ; for quousque, sometimes an Indicative, sometimes a Subjunctive.

Q. What Mood doth Dum govern ?

A. Dum, when it concerns a thing Present, and Imperfect, requires an Indicative ; when it stands for quamdiu, &c. a Subjunctive.

Q. What Mood does Simulac, &c. govern ?

A. An Indicative, or Subjunctive.

Q. What Mood doth Quoad govern ?

A. For quamdiu, an Indicative, or Subjunctive ; for donec, a Subjunctive.

Q. What Mood do Quemadmodum, &c. govern ?

A. An Indicative, or Subjunctive.

Q. What Mood doth Ut, for Postquam, govern ?

A. An Indicative.

Q. What Mood do Quasi, &c. govern ?

A. A Subjunctive, and couple like Cases.

Q. What Mood doth Ne, signifying forbidding, govern ?

A. An Imperative, or Subjunctive.

Q. What Mood must Ne, for Non, govern ?

A. It serves to all Moods.

Of the Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. What Conjunctions joyn like Cases, and sometimes like Moods ?

A. Conjunctions Copulatives, and Disjunctives, with these four, Quam, &c.

Q. What Exception hath this Rule ?

A. If some private reason of a casual Word be against it, or requireth otherwise.

Q. Quos Modos regunt Etſi, Tametſi, Etiam
Quamquam?

R. In principio Orationis, Indicativos Modos; in medio, Subjunctivos.

Q. Quem Modum regunt Quamvis, & Licet?

R. Subjunctivum frequentius.

Q. Quem Modum regunt Ni, Niſi, &c.

R. Indicativum, & Subjunctivum, at Si, pro Quamvis, Subjunctivum tantum.

Q. Quem Modum regit Siquis?

R. Indicativum tantum.

Q. Cui Modo inſerviunt Quando, Quandoquidem, Quoniam?

R. Indicativo.

Q. Quem Modum regit Quippe?

R. Cum proprium habet Verbum, gaudet Indicativo: ſi addideris Qui, utrumq; habet Modum, & ſi habet vim caſualem, Subjunctivum.

Q. Quem Modum regit Cum, pro quamvis, quando, quidem, & quoniam?

R. Subjunctivum.

Q. Quot Modos copulant Cum, & Tum, item tum geminatum?

R. Similes Modos.

Q. Quem Modum amant Ne, An, Num, Interrogandi Particulæ?

R. Indicativum, at cum accipiuntur Dubitative, aut Indefinite, Subjunctivum.

Q. Cui Modo jungitur Ut cauſalis, pro Ne, non pro quamquam, & utpote?

R. Subjunctivo.

Q. Cui Modo neſſitur Ut. pro poſtquam, pro quemadmodum, vel ſicut, & Interrogativum?

R. Indicativo,

Q. *What Moods do Est, &c. Govern?*

A. *In the beginning of a Sentence, Indicatives; in the middle, Subjunctives.*

Q. *What Moods do Quamvis, &c. govern?*

A. *Most commonly a Subjunctive.*

Q. *What Mood doth Ni, Nisi, &c. govern?*

A. *An Indicative, or Subjunctive, but Si, for quamvis, only a Subjunctive.*

Q. *What Mood doth Siquis govern?*

A. *An Indicative only.*

Q. *To what Mood are Quando, &c. joyned?*

A. *An Indicative.*

Q. *What Mood doth Quippe govern?*

A. *If it hath its proper Verb, an Indicative, and Subjunctive, &c. and if Qui signifie casually, it may have a Subjunctive.*

Q. *What Mood doth Cum, for quamvis, &c. govern?*

A. *A Subjunctive.*

Q. *What Moods do Cum, &c. govern?*

A. *Like Moods.*

Q. *What Mood do Ne, &c. Particles of asking, love?*

A. *An Indicative; but when they are taken doubtfully, or Indefinitely, a Subjunctive.*

Q. *To what Mood is joyned Ut the Causal, for Ne, &c.*

A. *A Subjunctive.*

Q. *To what Mood serves Ut, for Postquam, &c.*

A. *An Indicative.*

Præpositionum Constructio.

Q. Quid facit Præpositio subaudita?

R. Interdum, ut addatur Ablativus.

Q. Quem Casum regit Præpositio in Compositione?

R. Eundem nonnunquam, quem extra Compositionem.

Q. Quomodo se habent in Compositione Verba Composita cum, à, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in?

R. Nonnunquam repetunt easdem Præpositiones cum suo Casu, extra Compositionem, idq; elegantèr.

Q. Quem Casum regit In, pro erga, contra, & ad?

R. Accusativum, ut & quoties Divisio, Mutatio, aut Incrementum rei, cum Tempore, significatur; cum autem significatur Actus in Loco, Ablativum postulat.

Q. Cui Casui innititur Sub, pro ad, per, & ante?

R. Accusativo; alias Ablativum admittit.

Q. Cui Casui jungitur Super, pro Ultra?

R. Accusativo.

Q. Quem Casum regit Super, pro de?

R. Ablativum.

Q. Cui Casui jungitur Subter?

R. Utrique.

Q. Quo Casu gaudet Tenus?

R. Ablativo Singulari, & Plurali, at Genitivo tantum Plurali.

Q. Quid de Præpositionibus (in universum) observandum?

R. Præpositiones, cum Casum amittunt, migrant in Adverbia.

Inter-

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. What doth a Preposition understood, cause ?

A. An Ablative sometimes to be added.

Q. What Case doth a Preposition govern in Composition ?

A. The same sometimes, that it doth out of Composition.

Q. How do Verbs Compounded with à, &c. govern in Composition ?

A. Sometimes they repeat the Preposition with its Case, as if out of Composition, and that elegantly.

Q. What Case doth In, for erga, &c. govern ?

A. An Accusative, and so it doth when the Division, Change, or Encrease of a thing, with Time, is signified : but if an Act in a Place be signified, it requires an Ablative Case.

Q. To which Case is Sub, for ad, &c. joyned ?

A. An Accusative ; otherwise it will have an Ablative.

Q. To which Case is Super, for Ultra, joyned ?

A. An Accusative.

Q. What Case doth Super, for de, Govern ?

A. An Ablative.

Q. What Case is Subter joyned to ?

A. Both (Accusative, and Ablative.)

Q. What Case doth Tenus rejoyce in ?

A. An Ablative Singular, and Plural, and on'y a Genitive Plural.

Q. What (upon the whole) is observable of Prepositions ?

A. That, when they lose their Cases, they change into Adverbs.

Con-

Interjectionum Constructio.

Q. Quid de Interjectionibus (in genere) observandum ?

R. Ponuntur non rarò Absolutè, & sine Casu.

Q. Cui Casui jungitur O Exclamantis ?

R. Nominativo, Accusativo, & Vocativo.

Q. Cui Casui adhærent Heu, & Proh ?

R. Nunc Nominativo, nunc Accusativo.

Q. Cui Casui apponuntur Hei, & Væ ?

R. Dativo.

De Figuris.

Q. Quid est Figura ?

R. Novatâ Arte aliqua dicendi Forma.

Q. Quot sunt Figurarum Genera ?

R. Duo tantùm ; Dictionis, & Constructionis.

Q. Quot sunt Figuræ Dictionis ?

R. Sex, viz. Prothesis, Aphæresis, Epenthesis, Syncope, Paragoge, Apocope.

Q. Quid est Prothesis ?

R. Appositio Literæ, vel Syllabæ principio Dictionis.

Q. Quid est Aphæresis ?

R. Ablatio Literæ, vel Syllabæ à principio Dictionis.

Q. Quid est Epenthesis ?

R. Interpositio Literæ, vel Syllabæ medio Dictionis.

Q. Quid est Syncope ?

R. Ablatio Literæ, vel Syllabæ è medio Dictionis.

R. Quid

Construction of Interjections.

Q. What is to be observed of Interjections ?

A. That they are sometimes put alone without a Case.

Q. What Case is O (signifying Exclaiming) joyned to ?

A. A Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative,

Q. What Case doth Heu and Prob, govern ?

A. A Nominative, and Accusative.

Q. What Case are Hei, and Væ, joyned to ?

A. A Dative,

Of Figures.

Q. What is a Figure ?

A. A Form of Speech after a new Fashion.

Q. How many Kinds of Figures are there ?

A. Two only ; of Word, and of Construction.

Q. How many kinds of Figures of a Word are there ?

A. Six ; Prothefis, Aphæresis, Epenthesis, Syncope, Pragoge, Apocope.

Q. What is Prothefis ?

A. The adding of a Letter, or Syllable to the beginning of a Word.

Q. What is Aphæresis ?

A. The taking away a Letter, or Syllable from the beginning.

Q. What is Epenthesis ?

A. The putting in of a Letter, or Syllable in the middle.

Q. What is Syncope ?

A. The taking away of a Letter, or Syllable from the middle.

Q. Wc

Q. Quid est Paragoge?

R. Appositio Literæ, vel Syllabæ fini Dictionis.

Q. Quid est Apocope?

R. Ablatio Literæ, vel Syllabæ à fine Dictionis.

De Figuris Constructionis.

Q. Quot sunt Figuræ Constructionis?

R. Octo: Appositio, Evocatio, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antiphrasis, Synecdoche.

Q. Quid est Appositio?

R. Duorum Substantivorum, ejusdem Casûs, quorum altero declaratur alterum, continuata sive immediata conjunctio.

Q. Quænam observanda in hac Regula?

R. Tria: 1. Potest esse Appositio plurium Substantivorum. 2. Interdum ponuntur Substantiva in diversis Casibus. 3. Substantiva non semper ejusdem Generis, aut Numeri, inveniuntur.

Q. Cujus causâ fit Appositio?

R. Triplici: 1. Restringendæ Generalitatis. 2. Tollendæ Æquivocationis. 3. Ad Proprietatem attribuendam.

Q. Quid est Evocatio?

R. Immediata Tertiæ Personæ ad Primam, vel Secundam, reductio.

Q. Quotuplex est Evocatio?

R. Duplex: Explicita, ubi tam Persona evocans, quam Persona evocata, exprimitur; & Implicita, ubi Persona evocans subintelligitur.

Q. Quot Observationes habet hæc Regula?

R. Duas: 1. Verbum semper convenire cum Persona evocante. 2. In evocatione, Persona evocans & evocata aliquando sunt diversorum Numerorum, idq; cum 1. Persona evocata caret Singulari; 2. Aut est Nomen

Q. *What is Paragoge?*

A. *The adding a Letter, or Syllable to the end.*

Q. *What is Apocope?*

A. *The taking away of a Letter, or Syllable from the end.*

Of the Figures of Construction.

Q. *How many are the Figures of Construction?*

A. *Eight: Apposition, Evocation, &c.*

Q. *What is Apposition?*

A. *The continued or immediate joyning of two Substantives of the same Case, whereof one is declared by the other.*

Q. *What are observable in this Rule?*

A. *Three things: 1. There may be an Apposition of more (than two) Substantives. 2. That the Substantives are put sometimes in divers Cases. 3. The Substantives are not always of the same Gender, or Number.*

Q. *To what end is Apposition (used)?*

A. *To a threefold end: 1. to restrain Generalities. 2. To avoid Equivocation. 3. To attribute a Propriety.*

Q. *What is Evocation?*

A. *The immediate Reduction of the Third Person, to the First, or Second.*

Q. *How many kinds of Evocation are there?*

A. *Two: 1. Explicit, when the Person calling, and the Person called, are both expressed; and, 2. Implicit, where the Person calling is understood.*

Q. *How many Observations hath this Rule?*

A. *Two: 1. The Verb always agreeth with the Person calling. 2. In Evocation, the Person calling, and called, are of divers Numbers; which happeneth when, 1. the Per-*

Nomen Collectivum; 3. Aut est Nomen Distributivum.

Q. Quid est Syllepsis?

R. Syllepsis (seu Conceptio) est comprehensio Indignioris sub Digniore.

Q. Quotuplex est Conceptio?

R. Duplex: 1. Personarum, quoties Persona concipitur cum Persona. 2. Generum, quoties Genus indignius cum Genere digniore concipitur.

Q. Quænam hic observanda?

R. Tria: 1. Copulatum per Conjunctionem Et, Nec, Neq; & Cum pro Et acceptum, est Pluralis Numeri, ac proinde Verbum, aut Adjectivum, vel Relativum, exigit Plurale; quod quidem Verbum, aut Adjectivum, vel Relativum, Genere, & Personâ cum digniore Substantivo coaguet.

2. Dignior est Persona Prima, quàm Secunda, aut Tertia, & dignior est Secunda quàm Tertia.

3. Dignius est Masculinum Genus, quàm Fæmininum, aut Neutrum, & dignius est Fæmininum quàm Neutrum. At cum Substantiva res inanimatorum significant, Adjectivum, aut Relativum, usitatus in Neutro Genere ponitur.

Q. Annon dantur alia Conceptionum Genera?

R. Imò, est enim Conceptio Directa, cum Concipiens & Conceptum copulantur per &, vel, atq; aut que: Aliàs Indirecta, cum copulantur per cum. Et est quædam Conceptio Generum Implicita, quando nec Genus concipiens, nec conceptum, explicantur, sed de Mare, & Fæmina perinde loquimur, ac de solo Mare.

Q. Quid est Prolepsis?

R. Prolepsis (seu Præsumptio) est Pronunciatio quædam rerum summaria.

Q. Quomodo fit Prolepsis?

*R. Fit cum Congregatio, sive Totum, cum Verbo vel Adjectivo aptè cohæret; deinde partes Totius ad
idem*

son called want; the Singular Number: 2. When it is a Noun Collective. 3. When it is a Noun Distributive.

Q. What is Syllepsis?

A. The Comprehending the unworthier under the worthier.

Q. How many kinds of Comprehending are there?

A. Two: 1. Of Persons. 2. Of Kinds or Genders, when the unworthier Gender is comprehended under the worthier.

Q. What are to be observed here?

A. Three things: 1. Whatsoever is coupled by the Conjunction Et, Nec, Neq; and Cum, taken for Et, is of the Plural Number; and will have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, Plural; which Verb, Adjective, or Relative, shall agree with the worthier Substantive in Gender, and Person.

2. The First Person is more worthy than the Second, or Third, and the Second more worthy than the Third.

3. The Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, or Neuter, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter. But when the Substantives signifie things without life, the Adjective, or Relative, is more usually put in the Neuter Gender.

Q. Are there not other kinds of Comprehension?

A. Yes, for there is a Direct Comprehension, when the Comprehender, and the Comprehended, are coupled by et, atq; or que; and an Indirect one, when they are coupled by cum. There is also an Implicit Comprehension of Genders, when neither the Comprehender, nor Comprehended are expressed, but we speak of the Masculine and Feminine, as if we spake only of the Masculine.

Q. What is Prolepsis?

A. A brief expression of things.

Q. How is it made?

A. It is made when the aggregate, or whole agrees fully with the Verb or Adjective, and the parts of the whole are reduced

idem Verbum vel Adjectivum reducuntur, cum quo tamen ferè non concordant.

Q. Quotuplex est Prolepsis?

R. Duplex: Explicita, ubi omnia exprimuntur, & Implicita, ubi aliquid tacetur.

Q. Quid est Zeugma?

R. Unius Verbi, vel Adjectivi, viciniore respondentis, ad diversa Supposita reductio, ad unum quidem expresse, ad alterum verò per Supplementum.

Q. Quid est hic observandum?

R. Quando est Comparatio, vel Similitudo, Verbum vel Adjectivum convenit cum remotiore.

Q. Quibus Modis fit Zeugma?

R. Tribus: 1. In Persona. 2. Genere. 3. Numero.

Q. Quot requiruntur in Zeugmate?

R. Quatuor: 1. Duo Substantiva. 2. Coniunctio, quæ vel Copulativa, vel Disiunctiva, vel etiam Expletiva esse potest. 3. Verbum, vel Adjectivum. 4. Quod Verbum vel Adjectivum viciniore Supposito respondeat.

Q. Quid est Synthesis?

R. Oratio Sensu congrua, non Voce.

Q. Quibus Modis fit?

R. Tribus: 1. In Genere tantum, idq; aut Sexus discernendi causâ, aut Supplementi gratiâ. 2. In Numero tantum. 3. In Genere & Numero simul.

Q. Quid est Antiprosis?

R. Positio Casus pro Casu.

Q. Quid est Synecdoche?

R. Cum id quod partis est, attribuitur toti.

Q. Quid autem hic notandum?

R. Quod per Synecdochen omnia Nomina Adjectiva aliquam proprietatem significantia, item Verba Passiva & Neutralia, aliquam Passionem denotantia, possunt regere Accusativum, aut Ablativum, significantem Locum in quo est Proprietas, aut Passio.

acted to the same Verb or Adjective, with which notwithstanding most commonly they do not agree in Concord.

Q. How many kinds of Prolepsis are there?

A. Two: 1. Explicit, where all things are expressed, and 2. Implicit, where something is concealed.

Q. What is Zeugma?

A. The bringing back of one Verb, or Adjective, answering to the nearest, to divers Substantives; to the one, expressly; to the other, by supplying.

Q. What is here to be observed?

A. That when there is a Comparison, or Similitude, the Verb or Adjective agreeth with the farther off.

Q. How many ways is (this Figure) Zeugma made?

A. Three: 1. In Person. 2. In Gender. 3. In Number.

Q. How many things are required in Zeugma?

A. Four: 1. Two Substantives. 2. A Conjunction, which may be either Copulative, Disjunctive, or Expletive. 3. A Verb, or Adjective. 4. That the Verb, or Adjective, answer to the nearest Substantive.

Q. What is Synthesis?

A. A Speech agreeing in Sense, not in Words.

Q. How many ways is it used?

A. Three: 1. In Gender only, and that either for distinguishing the Sex, or for supplying what is wanting. 2. In Number only. 3. In Gender, and Number together.

Q. What is Antiphrasis?

A. A putting one Case for another.

Q. What is Synecdoche?

A. When what belongeth to a part, is attributed to the whole.

Q. What is here to be noted?

A. That by Synecdoche all Nouns Adjectives that signify any Property, also Verbs Passives, and Neuters, that signify any Passion, may govern an Accusative or Ablative Case, signifying the Place in which that property or passion is.

De Prosodia.

Q. Quid est Prosodia?

R. Quæ rectam Vorum Pronunciationem tradit.

Q. Quotuplex est Prosodia (five Accentus?)

R. Triplex: Tonus, Spiritus, & Tempus.

Q. Quid est Tonus?

R. Lex, vel Nota, quâ Syllaba in Dictione elevatur, vel deprimitur.

Q. Quotuplex est Tonus?

R. Triplex: Acutus, Gravis, & Circumflexus.

Q. Quid est Acutus?

R. Virgula obliqua ad Dextram ascendens, sic (')

Q. Quid est Gravis?

R. Virgula obliqua ad Dextram descendens (')

Q. Quid est Circumflexus?

R. Quiddam ex utrisq; (scil. Acuto & Gravi) conflatum. (^) (^)

Q. Quid his adjungi potest?

R. Apostrophus.

Q. Quid est Apostrophus?

R. Quædam Circuli pars, in summo Literæ appositæ. (')

Q. Quid denotat?

R. Ubi.

Of Profodie.

Q. **W**^That is Profodia?

A. That which teacheth the right Pronunciation of Words.

Q. How many kinds of Profodia are there?

A. Three: Tone, Spirit, and Time.

Q. What is a Tone (or Accent?)

A. A Law, or Mark, whereby a Syllable in a Word is raised up, or pressed down.

Q. How many kinds of Tones are there?

A. Three: Acute, Grave, and Circumflex.

Q. What is an Acute (or Sharp?)

A. An over-thwart stroke, going up to the Right Hand, thus (')

Q. What is a Grave?

A. An over-thwart stroke, going down to the Right Hand, thus (`)

Q. What is a Circumflex?

A. A certain thing made of them both (Acute and Grave) (^) (~)

Q. What may be added to these?

A. Apostrophus.

Q. What is Apostrophus?

A. A certain part of a Circle, set on the top of a Letter, thus (')

Q. What doth it shew?

R. Ultimam Dictionis Vocalem deesse, ut Tanten &c.

Q. Quot sunt Spiritus ?

R. Duo : Asper, & Lenis.

Q. Quid est Asper ?

R. Quo aspirata, profertur, Syllabā, ut Homo.

Q. Quid est Lenis ?

R. Quo sine aspiratione effertur Syllaba, ut Amo.

Q. Quot sunt Tonorum Regulae ?

R. Quatuor.

Q. Quænam est Prima ?

R. Monosyllaba Dictionis brevis, aut Positione longa, acuitur, ut Mēl, &c. Naturā longa circumflectitur, ut Spēs, &c.

Q. Quænam Secunda ?

R. In Dissyllaba Dictione, si prior longa fuerit natura, & posterior brevis, tum prior circumflectitur, ut Lūda.

Q. Quænam Tertia ?

R. Dictionis Polysyllaba penultimam acuit longam : si brevis sit penultima, acuit antepenultimam, ut Domus.

Q. Quot Exceptiones habet hæc Regula ?

R. Tres : 1. Composita à Facio penultimam acunt, ut Benefacit, &c. 2. Si penultima Naturā fuerit longa & ultima brevis, penultima circumflectitur, (Syllaba) ut Romanus. 3. Composita à Fit ultimam acunt, ut Benefic, &c.

Q. Quidnam præterea notandum est ?

R. Quod, quia ex hominum imperitia, Circumflexus (Tonus) ab Acuto in Pronunciatione discerni vix possit, Grammatici Circumflexum cum Acuto confundunt.

Q. Quænam est Regula Quarta ?

R. Quinque

A. That the last Vowel of a Word is wanting.

Q. How many Spirits are there ?

A. Two: *Asper*, (rough) and *Lenis*, (smooth.)

Q. What is an *Asper* (or rough Spirit) ?

A. It is whereby an *Aspirated* (breathing) Syllable is pronounced ?

Q. What is *Lenis* (or the smooth Spirit) ?

A. It is whereby a Syllable is pronounced without breath.

Q. How many are the Rules of Tones ?

A. Four.

Q. Which is the First ?

A. A Word of one Syllable, being short, or long, by Position, is acuted. A long Word by nature is circumflexed.

Q. What is the Second ?

A. In a Word of two Syllables, if the former is long by nature, and the later short, then the former is circumflexed.

Q. What is the Third ?

A. A Word of many Syllables acutes the last but one, if long : But if the last but one be short, it acutes the last but two.

Q. How many Exceptions hath this Rule ?

A. Three: 1. Words compounded of *Facio* acute the last but one. 2. If the last but one be long by nature, and the last, short, then the penultimate is circumflexed. 3. The compounds of *Fit* acute the last.

Q. What is farther to be noted ?

A. Because of the unskilfulness of Men, the Circumflex is scarcely distinguished from the Acute, Gramarians have confounded the Circumflex with the Acute.

Q. Which is the Fourth Rule ?

R. Quinque sunt, quæ Tonorum Regulas perturban.

Q. Quænam illa?

R. 1. Differentia. 2. Transpositio. 3. Attractio. 4. Concisio. 5. Idioma.

Q. Quid facit Differentia?

R. Tonum transponit, ut Unà Adverbium acuitur inultima, ob Differentiam Nominis Adjectivi; sic eo, &c. Quæ omnia (uti Græca Acutitona) in Sententiarum fine acuiuntur, in consequentia verò gravantur. Ob Differentiam pariter suspenditur in his Antepenultima, Déinde, &c.

Q. Quid facit Transpositio?

R. Tonum invertit, quod sæpe occurrit in Propositionibus, quæ postpositæ gravantur, ut transira, per, &c.

Q. Quid facit Attractio?

R. Tonum mutat, cum post Vocabulum aliquod sequitur Conjunctio Enclitica, ut que, ne, ve; attrahunt enim hæ Particulæ Accentum Syllabæ præcedenti, eamq; acciunt, ut Luminâq; &c.

Q. Quot Exceptiones habet hæc Regula?

R. Duas: 1. Ubi est manifesta Compositio, non mutatur Tonus, ut Dênig; &c. 2. Ubîq; & Ubîvis temporis sui Tonum servant.

Q. Quid facit Concisio?

R. Tonum transfert, Dictionibus per Syncopen aut Apocopen concisæ, tunc enim Tonum retinent integre Dictionis, ut Vergîli pro Virgîlii, &c.

Q. Quid hic notandum?

R. Quod quædam Nomina Syncopata circumflectunt ult: mam, ut Arpinâs ab Arpinatis, &c.

Q. Quid facit Idioma (vel Proprietas)?

R. Tonum variat, adè ut si Dictiones Græcæ integre ad nos veniant, servant Tonum suum, ut Synois, &c.

Q. Quid

A. There are five things which very much trouble the Rules of the Accents.

Q. Which are they ?

A. Difference, &c.

Q. What doth Difference do ?

A. It removeth the Tone, as *uxà*, the Adverb, is acuted in the last, to difference it from a Noun Adjective,

Grave. All which (as Greek Words acuted) have an Acute at the end of Sentences, but in Words following, have a Grave (Accent.) Also, for Difference, the last (Syllable) of two is lifted up in these, *Déinde*, &c.

Q. What doth Transposition (removing of Words) do ?

A. It changeth the Tone, which happeneth very often in Prepositions, which being set after (their Cases) have a Grave.

Q. What doth Attraction (drawing together) do ?

A. It changeth the Tone, when an Enclitick Conjunction followeth any Word, as *que*, *ne*, *ve* ; for these Particles draw the Accent to the Syllable aforegoing, and take it.

Q. How many Exceptions hath this Rule ?

A. Two : 1. Where there is a manifest Composition, the Accent is not changed, as *Dénique*. 2. *Ubi que*, and *Ubi* keep the Accent of their time (or Quantity.)

Q. What doth Concision (or cutting short) do ?

A. It conveys over the Accent, when Words are cut off by Syncope, or Apocope ; for then they keep the Accent of the whole (entire) Word, as *Virgil*, &c..

Q. What is here to be observed ?

A. That some Nouns, cut off by Syncope, circumspect the last (Syllable) as *Arpinis* &c.

Q. What doth Idioma (or Propriety) do ?

A. It changeth the Accent, so that if Greek Nouns come into use, they shall keep their own Tone, as *Symón*,

Q. Quid porro notandum?

R. Si ignoretur proprius peregrinae Vocis Tonus, tutissimum fuerit juxta Accentum Latinum pronunciare.

Q. Quid denique?

R. Syllabæ Communes in Prosa semper corripuntur.

De Carminum Ratione.

Q. Quid est Tempus?

R. Syllabæ pronunciandæ Mensura, quæ brevis est unius Temporis, longa autem duorum.

Q. Quomodo notatur Tempus breve?

R. Sic, (u) ut Dēus.

Q. Quomodo autem longum?

R. Sic, (-) ut Panthus.

Q. Ex Syllabis juxto ordine dispositis quot sunt Pedes?

R. Vel Dissyllabi, Trissyllabi, vel Tetrasyllabi (de quibus hoc loco tacebitur.)

Q. Quid est Pes?

R. Duarum Syllabarum, aut plurium constitutio, ex Temporis observatione.

Q. Quot sunt Pedes Dissyllabi?

R. Quatuor, viz. 1. Spondæus (- -) ut Virtūs.

2. Pyrrichius (u u) ut Dēus.

3. Trochæus (- u) ut Pyrrhūs.

4. Iambus (u -) ut Crātes.

Q. Quot sunt Pedes Trissyllabi?

R. Octo, viz. 1. Molossus (- - -) ut Agagōn.

2. Tribrachus (u u u) ut Phalaris.

3. Dactylus (- u u) ut Tantālūs.

4. Anapestus (u u -) ut Clēopas.

5. Bacchius (u - -) ut Orestes.

Q. What is farther to be noted ?

A. If the proper Accent of a strange Word be unknown, it will be safest to pronounce it according to the Latin.

Q. What lastly ?

A. Common Syllables are always made short in Prose.

Of the Nature of Verses.

Q. What is Time ?

A. The measure of pronouncing a Syllable, which being short, is of one Time; when long, of two.

Q. How is short Time marked ?

A. Thus, (\cup) as *Dēus*.

Q. And how the long ?

A. Thus, (-) as *Panthūs*.

Q. How many Feet are made of Syllables placed in right order ?

A. Either of two, three, or four Syllables, (of which I, here we will say nothing.)

Q. What is a Foot ?

A. The joining together of two, or more Syllables, according to the due Observance of Time.

Q. How many Feet are there of two Syllables ?

A. Four : 1. *Spondæus*, &c. as in the Latin.

Q. How many Feet are there of three Syllables ?

A. Eight : 1. *Molossus*, &c. as in the Latin.

6. Antibacchius (- - u) ut Ægyptus.

7. Amphimacer (- u -) ut Herculēs.

8. Amphibrachus (u - u) ut Acastus.

Q. Ex Pedibus, iusto Numero, & Ordine, conjunctis, quid constituitur?

R. Carmen.

Q. Quid est Carmen?

R. Oratio iusto atq; legitimo Pedum Numero confecta.

Q. Quid Carmen composituro imprimis discendum est?

R. Pedibus ipsum ritè metiri, quod Scansio vocatur.

Q. Quid itaq; est Scansio?

R. Legitima Carminis in singulos Pedes Commensuratio.

Q. Quot Scansioni accidunt?

R. Quinque: 1. Synalepha. 2. Eclipsis. 3. Synæresis.

4. Diæresis. Et, 5. Cæsura.

Q. Quid est Synalepha?

R. Elissio quædam Vocalis ante alteram in diversis Dictionibus, ut fera nimis Vit' est, &c.

Q. Quid hinc notandum?

R. 1. Quod interdum fit in his Dictionibus, Dii, Diis, &c. 2. Heu, & O, nunquam eliduntur.

Q. Quid est Eclipsis?

R. Quoties in cum Vocali sua aufertur, cum proxima Dictione à Vocali incipiat, ut Monstr' horrendum, &c.

Q. Quid est Synæresis?

R. Duarum Syllabarum in unam Contractio, ut Alvaria pro Alvearia.

Q. Quid est Diæresis?

R. Unius Syllabæ in duas Dissectio, ut Evolvissæ pro Evolvissæ.

Q. Quid est Cæsura?

R. Syllabæ

Q. What is made of Feet, joyned together in due Number and Order ?

A. A Verse.

Q. What is a Verse ?

A. A Speech bound to a just and lawful Number of Feet.

Q. What must be first learn, that is to make a Verse ?

A. To measure it right by Feet, which is called Scanning.

Q. What then is Scanning ?

A. A lawful measuring of a Verse into each Feet.

Q. How many are the Accidents to Scanning ?

A Five : Synalepha, &c.

Q. What is Synalepha ?

A. A certain cutting off of a Vowel before another in several Words. —

Q. What is here to be observed ?

A. 1. That sometimes it is in these Words, Dii, &c.

2. Heu and O are never cut off.

Q. What is Eclipsis ?

A. As often as m is cut off, with its Vowel, when the next Word beginneth with a Vowel.

Q. What is Synæresis ?

A. The Contraction of two Syllables into one.

Q. What is Diæresis ?

A. The dividing of one Syllable into two.

Q. What is Cæsura ?

A. The

R. Syllabæ brevis, in fine Dictionis, post Pedem absolutum, extensio.

Q. Quot sunt Cæsurae Species?

R. Quatuor: 1. Triemimeris, ex Pedo & Syllaba, ut Pēctōribūs inhians, &c.

2. Penthemimeris, ex duobus Pedibus & Syllaba, ut Omniā vincit amor et nos, &c.

3. Hephthemimeris, ex tribus Pedibus & Syllaba, ut Ostentant artē, pariter arcūque, &c.

4. Enncemimeris, ex quatuor Pedibus & Syllaba, ut Ille latus nivēum mollī fultus Hiācīnthō.

De Carminum Generibus.

Q. Quot sunt usitata Carminum Genera?

R. Sex: 1. Heroicum. 2. Elegiacum. 3. Asclepiadæum. 4. Sapphicum. 5. Phaleucium. 6. Iambicum.

Q. Quid est Carmen Heroicum (sive Hexametrum?)

R. Ex Pedibus constat, numero quidem sex, Genere verò duobus, scil. Dactylo, & Spondæo.

Q. Quem locum postulat Dactylus?

R. Quintum.

Q. Quem autem Spondæus?

R. Sextum.

Q. Quem verò alii?

R. Hunc, vel illum, ex libitu Poetæ, ut Armā Virūmque cānō, Trōjæ qui primus ab oris.

Q. Quid hic observandum?

R. Reperitur aliquando Spondæus etiam in quinto loco, ut

Charā Deūm Sōbōlēs magnūm Jōvis Incrēmētum.

Q. Quid præterea notandum?

R. Ultima cuiusvis Versus Syllaba habetur communis.

Q. Quid est Carmen Elegiacum (sive Pentametrum?)

A. The lengthening out of a short Syllable, in the end of a Word, after a compleat Foot.

Q. How many kinds of Casura are there ?

A. Four : 1. Triemimeris, of a Foot, and a Syllable.

2. Penthemimeris ; of two Feet and a Syllable.

3. Hephthemimeris ; of three Feet, and a Syllable.

4. Enneemimeris ; of four Feet, and a Syllable.

Of the Kinds of Verses.

Q. How many Sorts of Verses are there ?

A. Six : 1. Heroick, &c.

Q. What is an Heroick Verse ?

A. It consists of six Feet, (in Number) but two (in Kind) viz. Dactyl, and Spondee.

Q. What place will the Dactyl have ?

A. The fifth.

Q. And which the Spondee ?

A. The sixth.

Q. And which the others ?

A. One or t'other, as the Poet pleaseth, as Arma, &c.

Q. What is to be observed here ?

A. Sometimes a Spondee is found in the fifth place, as Chora, &c.

Q. What is else observable ?

A. The last Syllable of every Verse is counted Common.

Q. What is an Elegiack Verse ?

A. It

R. E duplici constat Penthemimeri (ex bis duobus Pedibus, & Syllaba) quarum prior duos Pedes, Da-ctylos, aut Spondæos, vel alterutros comprehendit, cum Syllaba longa; altera autem duos Pedes (sed om-ninò Daçtylos) cum Syllaba paritèr longa, ut

Res est sölliciti plēnā tīmōris amor.

Q. Quid est Carmen Asclepiadæum?

R. Constat ex Penthemimeri (i. e.) Spondæo & Daçtylo, ac Syllabâ longâ, & duobus inde Daçtylis, ut Mæcenas atâvis editē Regibûs—

Q. Quid est Carmen Sapphicum?

R. Ex Trochæo, Spondæo, & Daçtylo constat, & duobus inde Trochæis, ut Intēgēr vitæ, scēlērisque pūrus.

Q. Quando additur Adonicum, & quid est?

R. Constat ex Daçtylo & Spondæo, & additur post tres Versus Sapphicos, ut

—Fūscē phirētrā.

Q. Quid est Carmen Phaleucium (five Hendecá-syllabum?)

R. Constat ex Spondæo, Daçtylo, & tribus demum Trochæis, ut Quoquò diffūgias pāvens Mābili.

Q. Quid est Carmen Iambicum (Archilochium?)

R. Legitimum constat ex solis Iambis, ut

Sūis ēt ip̄a Rōmā viribûs ruit.

Q. Ubi autem variat?

R. In locis imparibus pro Iambo interdum accipit Tribrachum, Spondæum, Daçtylum, Anapæstum, & in paribus Tribrachum, rariùs Spondæum.

Q. In quot genera deducitur hoc Carmen?

R. Duo: Dimetrum, & Trimetrum (five Senarium.)

Q. Quid est Dimetrum?

R. Constat ex quatuor Pedibus, ut ō Cārmīnū dūlces nōtæ.

Q. Quid est Trimetrum?

R. Senis constat Pedibus, ut Quī nōs dāmnānt sūnt hīstrionēs maximi.

A. It consists of a double Penthemimeris, (twice two Feet, and a long Syllable) of which the former will have two Feet, Dactyls, or Spondees, with a long Syllable; the other, two Feet, (but always Dactyls) with a long Syllable, as *Rēs est*, &c.

Q. What is an Asclepiad Verse ?

A. It consists of a Penthemimeris, (that is) a Dactyl and a Spondee, with a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls, as *Mēcēās*, &c.

Q. What is a Sapphick Verse ?

A. It consists of a Spondee, Dactyl, and then two Trochees, as *Intēger*, &c.

Q. When is an Adonick added, and what is it ?

A. It consists of a Dactyl and a Spondee, and is added after three Verses, as *Fūscē phāretā*.

Q. What is a Phaleucian Verse ?

A. It consists of a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then three Trochees, as *Quoquō*, &c.

Q. What is an Iambick ?

A. A lawful one consisteth of only Iambicks. as *Sūis*, &c.

Q. But where doth it change ?

A. In places unlike, instead of an Iambick, it sometimes takes a Tribrach, Spondee, Dactyl, Anapest, and in like places a Tribrach, seldom a Spondee.

Q. Into how many sorts is this Verse divided ?

A. Two : Dimeter, and Trimeter.

Q. What is a Dimeter ?

A. It consists of four Feet, as *ō Cārminūm*, &c.

Q. What is a Trimeter ?

A. It consists of six Feet, as *Quī nōs*, &c.

OF

De Quantitate Primarum Syllabarum.

Q. Quot Modis cognoscitur primarum Syllabarum Quantitas?

R. Octo: 1. Positione. 2. Vocali ante Vocalem. 3. Diphthongo. 4. Derivatione. 5. Compositione. 6. Præpositione. 7. Regulâ. 8. Exemplo (seu Auctoritate.)

1. Positio.

Q. Quot ex Positione fiunt?

R. Quatuor: 1. Vocalis ante duas Consonas, aut duplicem, in eadem Dictione, ubiq; longa est, ut Ventus, &c.

2. Si Consonans priorem Dictionem claudat, & sequens a Consona inchoet, tunc Vocalis præcedens etiam erit longa, ut Major sum, &c.

3. Si prior Dictio in Vocalem brevem exeat, & sequens a duabus inchoet Consonis, interdum (sed rarius) producitur, ut occulta spolia, &c.

4. Vocalis brevis ante Mutam, sequente Liquidâ, communis redditur, ut Patris; sed longa non mutatur, ut Matris.

2. Vocalis ante alteram.

Q. Quid existimandum est de Vocali ante alteram in eadem Dictione?

R. Quod semper brevis sit, ut Deus.

Q. Quot Exceptiones habet hæc Regula?

R. Quin-

Of the Quantity of First Syllables.

Q. How many ways is the Quantity of first Syllables

shown ?
A. Eight : 1. Position, &c.

1. Position.

Q. What things are done by Position ?

A. Four : First a Vowel before two Consonants, or a double one, in the same Word, is always long, as *Ventus*, &c.

2. If a Consonant end the former Word, and the following begins with a Consonant, the foregoing Vowel will be long, as *Major sum*, &c.

3. If the former end in a short Vowel, and the following begin with two Consonants, (sometimes (but rarely) the former is long, as *occulta spoliâ*, &c.

4. A short Vowel before a Mute, with a Liquid following, is common, as *Patris*, but a long is not changed, as *Matris*.

2. A Vowel before another.

Q. What is to be thought of one Vowel before another in the same Word ?

A. That it is always short, as *Dēus*.

Q. How many Exceptions hath this Rule ?

M

A. Five.

- A. Five. These are excepted;
1. The Genitives in *ius* of the Second Declension of Pronouns, as *illius*, &c. where *i* is common; but in *Al-*terius it is always short, in *Altera* always long.

2. The Genitives and Datives of the Fifth Declension, where *e* between two *s* is long, as *Facilei*. Except *Rei*, &c.
3. *Fi* in *Fio* is long; except before *e* and *r* as *Fierem*.
4. The Interjection *O* before the first Syllable Common.
5. A Vowel before another, in Greek Words, is often long, as *Pierides*, &c.

3. A Diphthongue.

- Q. Of what Quantity is every Diphthongue amongst the Latins?
A. Long, unless sometimes a Vowel follows, as *Præire*, &c.

4. Derivation.

- Q. What is to be observed in Derivation?
A. That Derivatives have the same Quantity, as their Primitives.
Q. How many Exceptions hath this Rule?
A. Two: 1. Long, derived from short, as *Vox vocis*, from *Voco*, &c. 2. Short from long, as *Dux ductus*, from *Duco*, &c.

5. Composition.

- Q. What is to be observed here?
A. Compounds have the Quantity of the Simples, as *fortis, impotens*, &c.
M 2
Q. What

R. Quinque.
1. Exciipiuntur Genitivi in ius, Secundæ Declinationis Pronominum, ut Illius, &c. ubi commune est, sed in Alio semper est ovis, in aliis semper longa.
2. Genitivi & Dativi Quinæ Declinationis, ubi e inter geminum i longa est, ut Faciei. Excipe Rei.
3. Ei in Fio proiucitur, nisi ante e & r, ut Fierem.
4. Ohe Interfectio priorum habet accipiam.
5. Vocalis ante alteram in Græcis Dictionibus sæpe longa est, ut Pierides, &c.

3. *Diphthongus.*

R. Cujus Quantitatis est omnis Diphthongus apud Latinos?
R. Longæ, nisi aliquando sequatur Vocalis, ut Vra-
ir, &c.

4. *Derivatio.*

R. Quid in Derivatione observandum est?
R. Quod Derivativa eandem cum Primitivis Quantitatem sortiuntur, ut amator, &c.
R. Quot Exceptiones admittit hæc Regula?
R. Duas: 1. Longas, a brevibus deductas, ut Vox
2. Breves, a longis, ut Dux ductus a
Duco, &c.

5. *Compositio.*

R. Quid hic notandum?
R. Composita Simplicium Quantitatem sequuntur, ut Potens, Impotens.

R. Quæ-

Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?

R. Innūba a Nūbo, &c.

6. Præpositio.

Q. Quænam in Præpositionibus semper producuntur ?

R. A, De, &c. nisi sequatur Vocalis, ut Unda dehiscens, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis est Pro ?

R. Longæ, nisi in his, Prœcella, &c. Vid. Gram.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis est Di ?

R. Longæ ; nisi in Dirimo, & Dîsertus.

Q. Quid existimandum est de reliquis Præpositionibus ?

R. Quod (si Positio sinat) corripiuntur, ut Ad, &c.

7. Regula.

Q. Quid ex Regula noscitur ?

R. 1. Omne Præteritum Dissyllabum producit priorem, ut Lēgi : excipe Bībi, &c.

2. Quæ primam geminant, primam itidē brevem habent, ut Pēpendi, &c.

3. Supinum Dissyllabum producit priorem, ut Mōtum : excipe Quītum, &c.

8. Exemplum (seu Authoritas.)

Q. Quid hic observandum ?

R. Syllabæ, quarum Quantitas sub prædictas Rationes non cadit, à Poetarum usu, Exemplo atq; Authoritata discendæ sunt, ut Brītanus, &c.

Q. What are to be excepted ?

A. *Innūba*, from *Nūbo*, &c.

6. The Preposition.

Q. What Prepositions are always long ?

A. *A*, *De*, &c. unless a Vowel follow, as *Unda de-*
hiscens, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity is *Pro* ?

A. Long ; except in these, *Pröcella*, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity is *Di* ?

A. Long ; except in *Dirimo*, and *Disertus*.

Q. What is to be thought of the other Prepositions ?

A. That (if Position permit) they are short, as *Ad*,
&c.

7. Rule.

Q. What is learned by Rule ?

A. 1. Every Preterperfect Tense of two Syllables hath
the former Syllable long, as *Legi* : except *Bibi*, &c.

2. They which double the first Letters, have it short,
as *Pēpendi*, &c.

3. A Supine of two Syllables hath the first long, as
Monum : except *Quitum*, &c.

8. Example (or Authority.)

Q. What is here to be noted ?

A. Syllables, whose Quantity doth not fall under the
forementioned Rules, are to be learnt by the Use, Ex-
ample, and Authority of Poets, as *Britannus*, &c.

De Mediis Syllabis.

Q. Unde cognosci possit Mediarum Syllabarum Quantitas ?

R. Partim eadem Ratione quâ primæ, partim ex Genitivi incrementis, & Conjugationis, Analogia.

Q. Unde petenda sunt Incrementa Genitivi Nominum Pelysyllabarum ?

R. Ex Generibus supra dictis, & frequenti lectione, ac Poetarum observatione.

Q. Ubi quærenda est Conjugationis Analogia ?

R. Ex imbutis Rudimentis.

Q. Cujus itaq; Quantitatis est A, Primæ Conjugationis ?

R. Longæ, præter in Do, & ejus Compositis.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt Syllabæ rimus & ritis in Præterito Subjunctivi ?

R. Brevis.

Q. Cujus pariter in Futuro ?

R. Longæ.

Q. An non aliquando variant mediæ Syllabæ apud Poetas ?

R. Imò, ut connubium, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt Latina in inus, in Penultima ?

R. Longæ, ut Clandestinus, excipe Diutinus, &c.

De Ultimis Syllabis.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis est a ?

R. Longæ, ut Ama, &c. excipe Puta, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur aliæ ?

R. 1. No-

Of Middle Syllables.

Q. Whence may one learn the Quantity of Middle Syllables ?

A. Partly by the same means as the First, partly from the encreasing of the Genitive Case, and the Analogie (Regularity) of the Conjunction.

Q. Where must we look for the encreasings of the Genitives of Nouns of many Syllables ?

A. From the Genders above treated of, and often reading and observing of Poets.

Q. Where must we look for the Analogie of the Conjugation

A. From the forementioned Rules ?

Q. Of what Quantity then is A of the First Conjugation ?

A. Long; except in Do, and its Compounds.

Q. Of what Quantity are the Syllables rimus and rinu, in the Praterperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood ?

A. Short.

Q. And of what in the Future ?

A. Long.

Q. Don't the middle Syllables change among the Poets ?

A. Yes, as Connubium, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity is the last Syllable but one of Latin Nouns in inus ?

A. Long, as Claustrinus: except Diuinus, &c.

Of Last Syllables.

Q. Of what Quantity is a ?

A. Long, as Ama: except Puta, &c.

Q. What others are excepted ?

M 4

A. i. Nomi-

R. 1. Nominativi, & omnes Casus in a, cujuscunq; fuerint Genris, Numeri, aut Declinationis, ut Musâ, Vocativi in a, à Græcis in as, ut O Ænea; & Ablativus primæ Declinationis, ut ab hâc Musâ.

2. Numeri in ginta a finalem habent communem, sed frequentius longam, ut Triginta.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt desinentia in b, d, t?

R. Brevis, ut ad, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in c?

R. Longæ, ut ac.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. 1. Tria in c semper corripuntur, Læc, Næc, Donæc.

2. Duo sunt Communia, Fac, & Pronomen Hic, & Hæc (modo non sit Ablativi in Casûs.)

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt in e exeuntia?

R. Brevis, ut Marè, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. 1. Omnes Voces Quintæ Inflectionis in e, ut Diè, & Adverbia inde enata, ut Hodie, &c. 2. Secundæ item Personæ Singulares Imperativorum Activorum Secundæ Conjugationis, ut Docè, &c. 3. Producentur Monosyllaba ut mē, &c. præter que, ne, ve, Conjunctiones Encliticas. 4. Adverbia ab Adj. ctivis deducta, ut Pulchrè, &c. sed Benè & Malè corripuntur. 5. Quæ deniq; à Græcis per u scribuntur, cujuscunq; fuerint Casûs, Genris, aut Numeri, ut Lethè.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt in i finita?

R. Longæ, ut Domin, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. 1. Mihi, &c. quæ sunt Communia. 2. Nisî, & Quasi, quæ corripuntur; ut & Dativi & Vocativi Græcorum, quorum Genitivus Singularis in òs breve exit ut huic Palladi, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt desinentia in l?

R. Brevis, ut Hannibâl, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Nil

A. 1. Nominatives, and all Cases in *a*, of whatsoever Gender, Number, or Declension they be, as *Musā*. Except Vocatives in *a*, from Greek Nouns in *as*, as *O Aeneā*; and the Ablative of the first Declension, as *ab hāc Musā*.

2. Numerals in *ginta* have (*a*) Common, but more usually long, as *Triginta*.

Q. Of what Quantity are Words ending in *b*, *d*, *t*?

A. Short, as *ad*, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are those ending in *c*?

A. Long, as *ac*.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Three are always short, *Lāc*, *Nēc*, *Donēc*.

2. Two are Common, *Fac*, and the Pronoun *Hic*, and *Hoc* (so it be not of the Ablative Case.)

Q. Of what Quantity are Words that end in *e*?

A. Short, as *Marē*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. All Words of the Fifth Declension, in *e*, as *Dīc*, and Adverbs derived from them, as *Hodiē*, &c. 2. The Second Persons Singular of the Active Imperatives of the Second Conjugation, as *Docē*, &c. 3. Monosyllables are long, as *mē*, &c. except *que*, *ne*, *ve*, Enclitick Conjunctions. 4. Adverbs derived from Adjectives, as *Puicbrē*, &c. but *Benē* and *Malē* are made short. 5. Lastly, they which are writ in Greek by *v*, (*Eta*) of whatsoever Case, Gender, or Number they be, as *Leihē*, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are those that end in *i*?

A. Long, as *Dominī*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. *Mihī*, &c. which are common. 2. *Nisī*, and *Quasī*, which are short, as also Datives and Ablatives of Greek Nouns, whose Genitive Case Singular ends in *as* short as *huic Palladī*, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are Nouns that end in *i*?

A. Short, as *Hannibal*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Nī*

R. Nil (contractum à Nihil) & Sol. Item Hæbraea quædam, ut Michaël.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in n ?

R. Longæ, ut Pæan, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?

R. 1. Forsân, &c. 2. In, cum Compositis, ut ex-ia, &c. 3. Quæ per Apocopen decurtantur, ut niën, &c. 4. Nomina in en, quorum Genitivus correptum inis habent, ut Carmën-ïeis, &c. 5. Græca etiam in on, cujuscung; fuerint Casûs, ut Iliôn, &c. 6. Quædam in in, ut Alexîn, & in yn, ut Ityn. 7. In an deniq; à Nominativis in a, ut Iphigeniâ. Iphigeniân.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in o ?

R. Communis, ut Amo, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?

R. 1. Obliqui in o, qui semper producantur, ut Tantô, &c. Excipe, 2. Sedulo, &c. quæ sunt Communia. 3. Monosyllaba quæ producantur, ut Dô, & Ergô (pro causâ) 4. Græca per o, cujuscung; fuerint Casûs, ut hæc Sapphō, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in r ?

R. Brevis, ut Cæsâr, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?

R. 1. Cor semel, apud Ovidium, productum legitur, ut Molle meum levibus Cōr est, &c. 2. Far, &c. quæ producantur. 3. Græca in er, ut Aër, &c. præter Patër, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in s ?

R. Variæ, quoad singulas Terminationes, viz. as, es, is, os, us.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in as ?

R. Longæ, ut Amās, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur ?

R. 1. Græca, quorum Genitivus Singularis in dôs exit, ut Arcas, &c. 2. Accusativi Plurales Nominum crescentium, ut Heroās, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt desinentia in es ?

R. Lon-

A. Nil (contracted from Nihil) and Sol: also some Hebrew Nouns, as Michaël, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are Words ending in n?

A. Long, as Pæn, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Forsan, &c. 2. In, with its Compounds, as Exin, &c. 3. Those which are cut short by Apocope, as Men, &c. 4. Nouns in en, whose Genitive have i short, as Carmen-inis, &c. 5. Greek Nouns in en, of whatever Case they be, as Iliön, &c. 6. Some in in, as Alexin, in yn, as Ityn. 7. Lastly, in an, from Nominatives in a, as Iphigenian.

Q. Of what Quantity are Nouns that end in o?

A. Common, as Amo, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Oblique Cases, which are always long, as Tansö, &c. Except, 2. Siculo, &c. which are Common. 3. Monosyllables, which are long, as Do, and Ergö (for a Cause) 4. Greek Nouns by -ga, (Om-ga) of what Case soever they be, as hæc Sapphö, &c.

Q. What Quantity are Words that end in r of?

A. Short, as Casar, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Cor is once read long in Ovid, as Molle, &c. 2. Far, &c. which are all long. 3. Greek Nouns in -er, as Aer, &c. except Patër, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are those that end in s?

A. Of different, according to the Terminations as, es, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are those that end in as?

A. Long, as Amis, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Greek Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in as, as Arcas, &c. 2. Accusative Plurals of Nouns ending in as.

Q. Of what Quantity are those that end in es?

A. Long.

R. Longæ, ut Anchisēs, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. 1. Nomina Tertiæ Declinationis, quæ Penultimam Genitivi crescentis corripunt, ut Miles, &c. sed Abiēs, &c. longa sunt. 2. Es à Sum, cum Compositis, ut Potēs, &c. 3. Item Penēs, & Neutra, & Nominativi Plurales Græcorum, ut Hippomanēs, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt exeuntia in is?

R. Brevis, ut Parīs, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur.

R. 1. Obliqui Plurales, qui producuntur, ut Musīs, &c. 2. Quæis pro Quibus. 3. Producentia Penultimam Genitivi crescentis, ut Samnīs, &c. 4. Quæ in eis Diphthongum desinunt, sive Græca, sive Latina, cujuscunq; fuerint Numeri, aut Casūs, ut Simoëis, &c. 5. Monosyllaba pariter omnia, ut Vīs; præter is, & Quīs, ac Bīs. 6. Secundæ porro Personæ Singulares Verborum in is, quorum secundæ Plurales desinunt in itis, unā cum Futuris Subjunctivi in ris, ut Audis, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt in os finita?

R. Longæ, ut Honōs, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Compos, &c. et Græca per o parvum, ut Delōs, &c.

Q. Cujus Quantitatis sunt finita in us?

R. Brevis, ut Famulūs, &c.

Q. Quænam excipiuntur?

R. Producentia Penultimam Genitivi crescentis, ut Salūs &c. 2. Omnes etiam Voces quartæ Inflexionis in us, præter Nominativum & Vocativum Singulares, ut hujus Manūs, &c. 3. Item Monosyllaba, ut Crūs, &c. 4. Et Græca per & Diphthongum, cujuscunq; fuerint Casūs, ut hic Panthus &c. & sacro-sanctum Nomen Iesūs.

Q. Cujus deniq; Quantitatis sunt finita in u?

R. Longæ omnia, ut Manū, &c.

A. Long, as *Anchises*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Nouns of the Third Declension, which encrease in the Genitive Case, as *Miles*, &c. but *Abies*, &c. are long. 2. *Es* from *Sum*, with its Compounds, as *Potes*. 3. Also *Penēs*, and Neuters, and Nominative Plurals of Greeks.

Q. Of what Quantity are those ending in *is*?

A. Short, as *Paris*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. Oblique Plurals, which are long, as *Musis*. 2. *Quēs* for *Quibus*. 3. Encreasing long in the Genitive. 4. They that end in the Diphthong *ei*, whether Greek, or Latin, of what Number, or Gender, soever they be. 5. All Nouns of one Syllable, as *vīs*; except *is*, and *quis*, also *his*. Lastly, the second Persons Singular of Verbs in *is*, whose second Plurals end in *iis*, and the Futures Subjunctives in *ris*, as *Audis*, &c.

Q. Of what Quantity are they that end in *os*?

A. Long, as *Honos*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. *Compōs*, &c. and Greek Nouns by little *o*, as *Delōs*, &c.

Q. What Quantity are they that end in *us*?

A. Short, as *Famulus*, &c.

Q. What are excepted?

A. 1. They that encrease long in the Genitive Case, as *salus*, &c. 2. All Nouns of the Fourth Declension, that end in *us*, except the Nominative and Vocative Singular. 3. Nouns of one Syllable, as *Crus*. 4. Greek Nouns, with the Diphthong (*ous*) of what Case soever: and the most Sacred Name *Jesus*, &c.

Q. Lastly, of what Quantity are they that end in *u*?

A. All long, as *Mannu*, &c.

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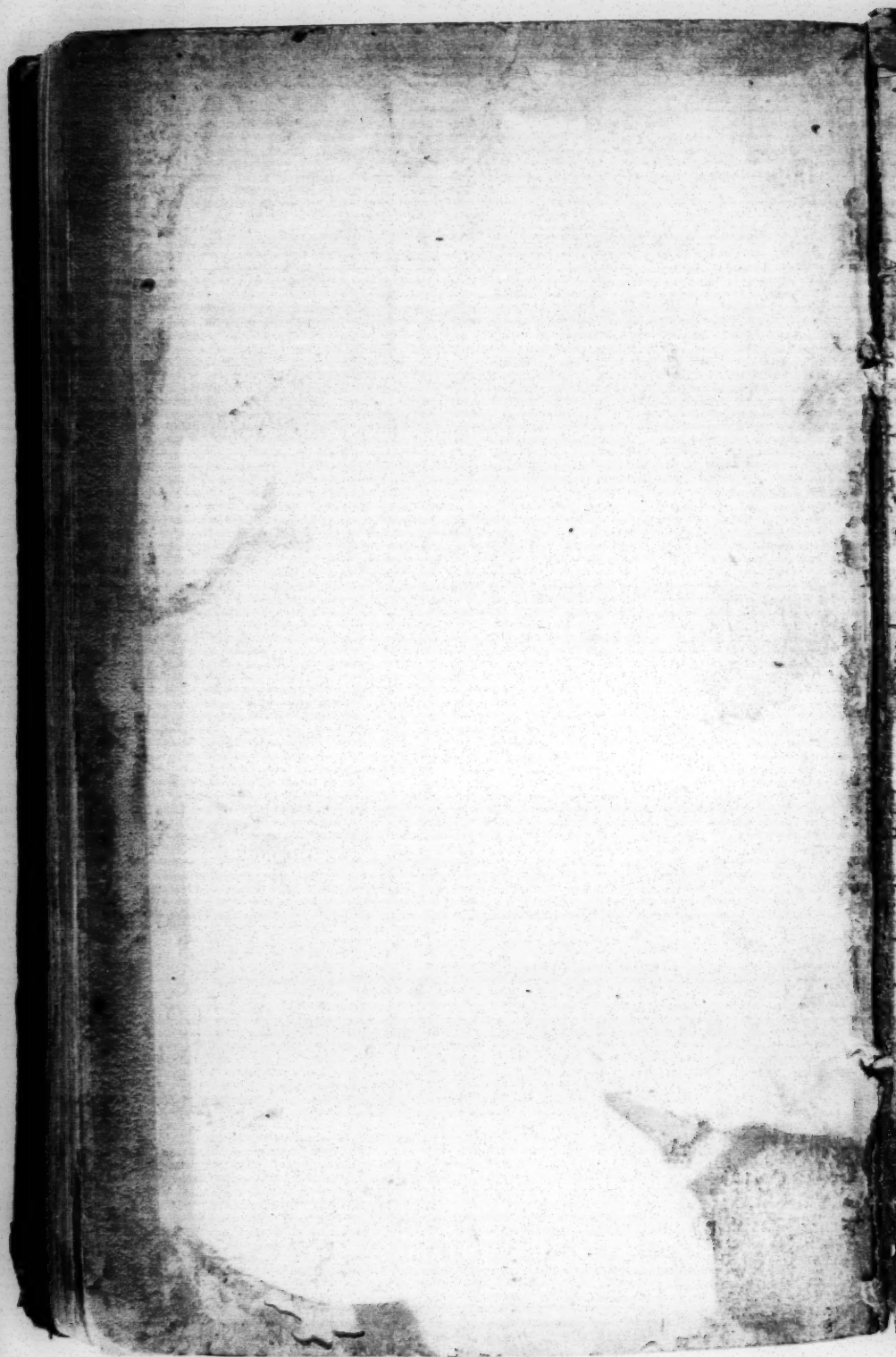
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CXII. What might
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opening up the passage of the Animal Spirits. All things being thus disposed, you shall with the Dissecting Knife, by a sudden and quick motion cut the flesh round to the bone (*See Tab. VIII. at F.*) but because sometimes among the bones, there lyes some part of the Muscles, which cannot easily be come at, with this Instrument, nor with an Incision Knife; you shall either use greater strength and force than ordinary, or, divide it as well as you can, and separate it from the bone, because if it be left to be cut by the Saw, you will put your Patient to much greater pain.

CXLII. *What must be done after the*

CXIV. *How the Flux of Blood must be said.*

The method of the Ancients for performing of this thing, was by Cauterizing with Red hot Irons, which infallibly does the work; but it is an Operation of such Horror and Cruelty, by reason of the intolerable pain which it puts the Patient to, that it is not without great reason and necessity to be attempted, for that the Caustery being applyed to a Nervous part, the vehement impression of the fire, will be suddenly communicated to the Viscera, or Noble Parts, whence many dire Symptoms, as, Faintings, cold Sweats, Swooning, Convulsions, &c. follow, and oftentimes death it self;

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